Communications Part II

Part II Letters Communication ~~etc. of the file~~

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GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos

Part B for November 12

SUBJECT

Audit of the accounts of the Imperial City Improvement Trust Board

G R. S. 58

Parts 1-3

P. W Serial No 114.]

It is requested that in future communications on the subject, the No. and date of this letter and the distinguishing letters below the number as given opposite, may be quoted. All communications should be addressed as follows:—Comptroller, Mysore Public Works and Railway Branch, Bangalore.

No. 510 / Com 8/1912

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
CENTRAL OFFICE OF ACCOUNTS,

Dated Bangalore, the 6th August 1910/1910.

FROM

J S CHAKRAVARTI, Esq, M.A., F.R.A S, etc,
Comptroller to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Public Works and Railway Branch.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departments.

Sir,

With reference to Government Proceedings No. 2403-8/III.109-8-2 of the 5th September 1908 -- directing that the Accounts of the City Improvement Trust be audited, I have the honor to submit herewith Accountant A Narasimhamurthi's Report together with Assistant Comptroller Mr T. Lakshminarasimha Rao's Memorandum thereon regarding the audit of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board Accounts for the period from the commencement of operations in January 1904 to the end of June 1908. The work was done under the general supervision of that officer; and the instructions issued therefor are appended for information. The Report is based on the weekly diaries submitted by the Auditor and the remarks contained in the Report may be regarded as generally approved by the Assistant Comptroller and myself.

2. The Accountant commenced the work on the 7th September 1908 and completed the same on the 30th April 1910. The time taken to audit the Accounts cannot

D. 1197

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

190

From

J. S CHAKRAVARTI, Esq.,
M.A., F.R.A.S., etc.,
Comptroller to the Govt. of
H. H the Maharaja of Mysore,
P W & Ry Branch.

To

The Offg. Secretary to the
Government of Mysore,
Gen. & Rev. Depts.

Dated

Despatched 16 August 1910.

Received

No.

SUBJECT

Forwarding Special Auditor's Report on the Accounts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board

cannot be considered as excessive in consideration of the incorrect and incomplete state of the registers and the quantity of clerical work that had to be done to render effective any detailed check as was ordered. The Report of the Auditor which is full and clear discloses that the Board has suffered a loss of Rs 64,066-2-11 both directly and otherwise, as detailed in statement No.27 accompanying the report The loss is due to the non-performance of duty on the part of the Accounts staff coupled with want of proper scrutiny on the part of the heads of offices.

3. The major items of loss may be classified as follow -

(a) Loss on Sales of materials Rs.35,000 (Approximate (para 36 of the report)

(b) Loss due to omissions in the Trust House List (para 39 of the report). Rs. 20,869-1- 6

(c) Loss due to excess payments for land (para 88 of the report) 1,133-7-10

(d) Loss due to overmeasurements in demolition (Para 113 of the report) ... 1,014-0-10

(e) Loss due to overpayments, loss of materials etc., in the Construction of Sanitary Works (para 122 of the report) 3,636-0- 6

No accounts and registers were kept for (a) and (b) and no scrutiny was exercised in respect of (c) and (d) in the Chairman's office where these accounts were kept Arrangements for check of initial accounts in the Executive Engineer's office, so far as (e) was concerned, was not effective. The explanations offered by the parties concerned have been referred to in their appropriate places in the report, and cannot be considered as satisfactory. The method of calculation adopted for arriving

at

at the amount of loss under (a) may appear to be a summary one but a little consideration will shew that the estimate if anything is an underestimate.

4. The audit has also disclosed that estimates are exceeded and departed from without any sanction from competent authority. This is opposed to the provisions of the Mysore City Improvement Regulations which, so far as this subject is concerned, seem to have been ignored, all attention being devoted to securing progress in works

5. On the whole, the condition of affairs cannot be considered as satisfactory; and I am of opinion that these irregularities could have been to a great extent obviated by (1) a simple observance of the rules of the P.W D.Code for execution of works and the Land Acquisition Act and the City Improvement Regulation in respect of sanctions and acquisitions, (2) by the exercise of the ordinary control that has necessarily to be exercised by heads of offices over their subordinates which I regret to state was conspicuous by its absence in this case and (3) by a timely local audit of the accounts

6. In conclusion I would express my thanks to Mr T Lakshminarasimha Rao for the interest which he has taken in this audit and the intelligent and efficient manner in which he has supervised the Auditor's work The Auditor Mr. A. Narasimhamurthi has also worked well and fully justified my selection of him for this -- - rather difficult piece of audit business

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Comptroller,
P. W & Ry Branch

Cue to Cal 88-10 H
A3

by

Memorandum of Mr T. Lakshminarasimha Rao, Assistant Comptroller, on the Report of Auditor A. Narasimhamurti regarding Accounts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board from January 1904 to June 1908.

The audit of the accounts from the commencement of the operations to end of June 1908, and the deputation of the Accountant for the purpose were sanctioned in Government Proceedings No.2488-4/Kh.109-8-2 of the 5th September 1908. The Accountant commenced the detailed audit on the 7th idem and completed the same on the 20th April 1910. The time taken to audit the 4½ years ' accounts was thus 20 months, and the audit could not be finished in less time owing to the registers being incorrect or incomplete and on account of the amount of clerical work left undone which had to be supplied by the auditor. These things required attention to render the Auditor's scrutiny effective vide paras 79 and 109 of the Auditor's Report and paras 9 and 23 of Appendix A to the same.

2. The Auditor's report brings to light, besides technical irregularities, cases of loss amounting to Rs.64,066-2-11 which the Board has sustained chiefly for want of timely and effective scrutiny of the -- initial accounts and the absence of any systematic accounts for sales of materials obtained from demolished houses, for old materials, and materials charged to works in progress, vide paras 17, 34, 66, 77, 81 and 83 of the Report.

3. The details of the loss are found in statement No.27 accompanying the report. The chief items are alluded to hereunder.

4. The estimated loss of Rs.35,000/- (para 36 of the report) under Sales of materials is chiefly due to the total absence of any systematic account being kept. The Accountant of the Board failed even to check the correctness of remittances from sale lists and to demand remittances for sales stated, in journals of Sub Divisional officers and subordinates, to have been conducted. These servants of the Board apparently took advantage of this state of affairs, with the result that the Board has sustained a loss. It is seen from the journals of Sub Divisional Officers and Subordinates that, for sales conducted on some dates, (vide para 18 of the report) no realisations are credited in the Cash Book. The explanation for one of such items is completely wide of the mark, as the subordinate Viz. Sub Overseer Rosario, says that his attainments in language are very limited, that omissions and incorrect expressions may be treated leniently, that details of work done each day were not given separately in journals, that in consequence the date given may not be correct, that he did not himself conduct the sales and that the materials stated to have been sold on the 18th February 1906 may relate to works connected with the reception of their Royal Highnesses, the then Prince and Princess of Wales. This savours of an afterthought as in fact amounts to the man practically throwing up his hands appealing for mercy.

5. In the above paragraph, the amount has been stated to be Rs.35,000/- But it is due to the Officers of the Board to state that this is an estimated figure only. While being an estimate it does not take away from the gravity of the situation when

it

it is seen how cautiously this estimate has been framed. Paragraph 36 of the report shows the details of this calculation and it is easy to see from that, that the amount if anything at all is greatly underestimated. Even allowing for some further discount, the fact remains that materials for ~~some appreciable~~ considerable value did actually exist and ~~was~~ were removed without payment, which was rendered possible, only because no systematic accounts were kept. It is further seen from paragraph of the report that some sort of account keeping was in vogue for sometime and furnished at least some means of check on the realisation of the value of materials. Even this help was eschewed and under whose authority it is not stated. The impression that remains after going into the transactions wholly and carefully is one contra to the Board officers and accordingly the amount has been shown as loss.

6. Trust Houses, 414 in number, valued at Rs.20869-1-6 were found omitted in the Trust House list. Here again the Accounts staff is at fault, as no complete register was kept of properties acquired, but demolition for which had not been paid. The subordinateson whom the demolition of acquired properties devolved say that either the demolition was not measured and paid for, or the demolition was billed for against wrong plan and door numbers. The contractors who undertook the demolition have not claimed payment! It was to prevent these very irregularities that these subordinates were appointed, and their explanations render matters worse by throwing doubt upon the ~~authenticity~~ authenticity of the records themselves. The explanation carries with it its own condemnation when it is stated that it is not possible in each one of the 414 cases to measure against

wrong

wrong numbers, nor is it possible that every one who demolished one or more houses would refrain from - claiming payment for work actually done. The explanation cannot therefore be considered as satisfactory, and the whole transaction does not reflect credit on the Board officers.

7. From paras 25, 26 A, 31, 48, 50, 54, 56, 61, 62, 64 and 65 of the Auditor's report, it will be seen that no sort of check was applied to revenue realisable and repayment of loans even where such a - scrutiny was possible from chalans and ad-interim receipts, with the result that a loss of Rs.463/- has been incurred. As regards Rs.20-5-0 recovered as value of an experimental house but not credited (vide para 54 of the report) the accountant explains that on the purchaser producing the ad-interim receipts issued by the dismissed collection Mutaddi Srinivasa Rao and demanding a receipt, the late Chairman ordered the issue of a receipt for the amount, which was accordingly given, even though no money was received. This explanation cannot be accepted. The Collection Mutaddi having however been found to have not remitted collections on account of repayment of loan, the Police Department, it is said, had been requested, so far back as February 1908, to arrest the man and no reply has yet been received from that Department. The Administration report of the Board for 1908-09 refers to a defalcation of Rs.263/- as committed by Srinivasa Rao. The correctness of this as against Rs.137-6-5 referred to in paras 54, 56 and 64 of the report - cannot be verified in the absence of ad-interim receipt books some of which were not available for check. The

The correspondence and details in the Chairman's office show that neither Rs.20-5-0 (para 54 of the report) above referred to nor Rs.11-0-7 (para 56 of the report) are included in Rs.255-0-0 which the Mutawalli is said to have defalcated. The mysterious disappearance of some of the ad-interim receipts cannot be lightly passed over.

8. Paras 81, 86, 89, 90, 95 and 105 of the report bring to light cases of ~~k~~ second payments for compensation, want of ~~an~~ sufficient arithmetical checks, excess payments for land, excesses paid over 15 per cent on account of the compulsory nature of acquisition &c amounting to Rs.2960-4-1. This loss is mainly the result of no scrutiny having been exercised in the office of the Chairman.

9. Paras 113, 119 and 120 show overmeasurements under demolition and unnecessary charges for carting and demolition amounting to Rs.1147-12-10. It is clear from para 116 of the report that even where the overmeasurements were observed, no steps were taken to adjust the overpayments. The explanation offered by subordinates who recorded overmeasurements in demolition is chiefly "Oversight" which is of course -- untenable. The plea of measurements having been - recorded against wrong numbers is also put forward. Be explanations are apparently afterthoughts (vide para 6 supra) especially as overmeasurements amounting to more than Rs.1000/- have been recorded and paid for in so many as 140 cases as detailed below:-

AOBS. B

3	Mr C.S.Krishnaswamier.....	Rs.50-8-6
38	F.C.Rosario, Sub Overseer.....	283-7-6
83	Mahomed Taher, Sub Overseer....	587-4-5
4	Nizam Alikhan, Surveyer.....	19-8-6
12	K. Narsina Rao, Taluk Mestri...	61-1-4
140		1,001-8-3

10. Para 132 of the report shows that a loss of Rs.3636-0-6 has been incurred by the Board in constructing Sanitary works. This is chiefly due to want of an efficient arrangement for securing arithmetical - accuracy of measurements and bills and scrutiny over the maintenance of initial accounts in respect of old and new materials, besides works undertaken for private individuals without competent authority being charged to the Board. The explanation generally offered by the Executive Engineer in these cases is either want of a competent Accountant in his office or pressing necessity for executing the work immediately.

11. Besides the loss of Rs.64,066-2-11 which the audit has disclosed, many irregularities such as, excess over estimate, excesses over sub heads of works, - unauthorised deviations from sanctioned estimates have been brought to notice in paras 77 and 137 to 161 of the report. It is evident that sanctioned estimates were departed from without any regard to the provision of the Mysore City Improvement Regulations. It need hardly be stated that in the zeal on the part of the responsible officers of the Board in securing progress on works which they carried out at their discretion without regard to the sanctioned provisions and the City Improvement Regulations, the maintenance and scrutiny of systematic accounts of revenue and expenditure under all heads, which could have completely secured the Board from loss, was unfortunately entirely lost sight of. It is not possible to say from the state of records whether this is all the loss incurred by the Board.

12. The facts elicited during the audit and the - records seen make the following individuals responsible, for the sums noted against them.

responsible to account for a sum
No. 1251-8-3 to Mr. Bd of Trustees, for the Income
Tax of Mayavaram

10

Name of person	Survey-no. of the report.	Nature of the report.	Amount.	Remarks.
Ram	25	Sales of [illegible]	1- 0- 0	Collected but not remitted. Acknowledgment forthcoming
G.S.Krishnasamy, Sub Divisional officer.	25	-do-	[illegible]	-do-
	112	Demolition	32- 8- 6 32- 8- 6	Overmeasurements recorded by him. Measurements are available.
do, Sub	262	Sales of [illegible]	6- 4- 0	Collected but remitted less as per wrong total in each list which is forthcoming.
	25	-do-	61- 0- 0	Collected but unremitted as per chalan which is available.
	120	Demolition.	[illegible] [illegible]	Overmeasurements recorded by him. Measurements are available.
Tahir, Overseer	40	Sales of land	3- 8- 0	Collected but unremitted as per chalans available.
	50	-do-	26-12- 0	
	112	Demolition.	367- 4- 5 [illegible]	Overmeasurements recorded are available.
Ramaswamiya & anu Mudalier.	54	Sales of superintendent houses.	20- 5- 0	Counterfoil of receipt signed by them is available but no credit in the Cash Book.
Ram, ection ...	56	-do-	11- 0- 7	-do-
	64	Lease	126- 0-10 137- 1-[illegible]5	
	65	do	0- 1- 7	-do-
Ram, Mestri	112	Demolition	61- 1- 4	Overmeasurements recorded are forthcoming.
Alikhan Surveyor	112	do	19- 2- 6	

13. The following points are suggested for orders as being the most effective in preventing repetition of the irregularities noted above.:-

(a) Maintenance of systematic accounts of subsidiaries (para 4 supra).

(b) Truth Certificates being sent up to Government with the certificates of responsible officers (para 189 of the report).

(b) Opening of register of arrears of compensation and printing receipt and book numbers in the ad-interim receipt books (para 196 of the report)

(d) Strict enforcement of the provisions of the Mysore City Improvement Regulation and efficient arrangement for timely and effective scrutiny of the initial accounts both in the Chairman's and Executive Engineer's offices, besides defined divisions of labour and responsibility among the office establishment (para 197 of the report).

(e) The desirability of an annual local audit of the Accounts in addition to the present imperfect & centralised audit of expenditure in the - Comptroller's office.

14. To conclude I cannot but bring to notice the general laxity in all transactions by which the checking of measurements, bills, receipt of monies, preparation of Mutchalikas &c., were entirely left to the subordinate staff and the explanations offered by the Executive Engineer in some cases, that it is "Cashier Kuppu Rao's - mistake" &c., or the explanation of the Accountant that the papers did not pass through him, and the somewhat ingenious afterthought explanations of the Executive - subordinates giving one explanation for a series of - irregularities that the house demolished was "Not A but B" and the final climax that there are savings to operate

To

The Comptroller to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, Public Works and
Railway Branch, Bangalore

SIR,

In obedience to your orders contained in No A of the 5th September 1908, I respectfully beg leave to report that I audited the accounts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board, assisted by V Subba Rao, a clerk locally engaged

2 I arrived in Mysore on the 6th September 1908 and commenced the audit on the following day My Assistant joined me on the afternoon of the 18th idem The audit was completed on the 30th April 1910

3 This is the first time that the accounts of the Board were audited locally The Board was constituted with special powers under Regulation III of 1903 for purposes of improvement and future expansion of the City of Mysore and commenced its operations in January 1904

4 Mr D Sitarama Rao assumed the office of the Chairman on the 1st December 1903

5 To carry out the sanitary works of the Board, a Division called the Mysore City Improvement Division was created under Mr J E A D Cruz as Executive Engineer with effect from 1st December 1903

6 In place of the full time Chairman, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was appointed *ex officio* Chairman of the Board and Mr M Kantharaj Urs assumed accordingly the duties of the Chairman on the 6th March 1908

7 The Vice President of the Mysore City Municipality was appointed also Acquisition Officer of the Board and Mr G Hanumantha Rao assumed charge of the acquisition on the 20th April 1908 He was also placed in immediate charge of the Chairman's office

8 The sanctioned scale of establishment provides two accountants One place was filled up by Mr J Ramaswamaiya who has been in the Chairman's office since 11th April 1904, the date on which he joined the Board's service Mr N Venkata Rao a Public Works Accountant, was also lent to the Board as the accounts to be kept were after the Public Works system He remained in the Chairman's office from 1st June 1904 to April 1908 when he was sent to the Executive Engineer's office

9 The duties assigned to Mr J Ramaswamaiya were the maintenance of "Accounts relating to the acquisition of properties, the granting of loans, and the maintenance of several registers connected with the sale of sites materials of demolished houses and the movements of displaced population, etc, etc as reported to Government by the Chairman in his No 384 of the 12th January 1906 Mr Venkata Rao was entrusted with the compilation of accounts incorporating therein the revenue realised and expenditure incurred both by the Chairman and the Executive Engineer The Chairman's transactions were generally confined to realisation of revenue and payments of compensation and charges for demolition Payments for sanitary works executed were made generally by the Executive Engineer who was for purposes of accounts, considered a Sub Divisional Officer entrusted with a Drawing Account He was from time to time placed in funds by the Chairman out of the Letter of Credit issued by the Comptroller on application

10 The accounts of the Board from the commencement (*i e*, January 1904) to end of June 1908 were audited in detail on the lines indicated in the revised instructions approved in Comptroller's No C—A W of the 20th November 1908 Expenditure relating to establishment, *i e*, salaries travelling allowances and contingencies were not audited as they were already checked in detail in the Civil Branch of the Comptroller's office

11 The number of Sub Divisions constituted in the beginning was two A 3rd Sub-Division was formed in January 1905 The periods during which the following officers held charge of their respective Sub Divisions are noted below against their names At present there is only one Sub Division in charge of Mr H F Marker

Mr K Pranatharthihara Iyer No I Sub Division from 9th April 1904 to 31st March 1908

Mr C S Krishnaswamier No II Sub Division from 12th April 1904 to 31st March 1908

Mr H F Marker No III Sub Division from 31st January 1905

12 All the Sub Divisional Officers held imprests from the Executive Engineer Mr H F Marker's imprest was Rs 100 on the 30th June 1908 Two more officials of the Board held imprests at the end of June 1908 as detailed below —

A Kuppu Rao Cashier Chairman s office Rs 20

S Govindaraju Mudaliar Cashier Executive Engineer s office Rs 25

13 The books and accounts subjected to scrutiny during my audit are enumerated below with a brief explanation, where necessary, of the information furnished therein

(1) Counterfoils of *ad-interim* receipts issued by Sub Divisional Officers (for recovery of value of sites, houses and materials of demolished houses) and by collection mutsaddis for repayment of loans granted for building or improving houses

(2) Receipts granted by the Chairman generally for the above recoveries in lieu of the *ad interim* receipts

(3) Cash books

(4) Registers showing lands and houses available for sale and those sold

(5) Sale list and register of old materials of demolished houses

(6) Challans for remittances made by subordinates on account of value of sites, etc , recovered by them

(7) Registers showing loans granted, the instalments in which the same are repayable with interest and recoveries made

(8) Remittance books showing remittances made to the Treasury

(9) Mutchalikas or agreements executed by owners of properties notifying their consent to part with their properties described therein for a specified amount

(10) Measurement books wherein measurements for demolition of houses acquired, removal of debris, cutting and levelling the ground and construction of sanitary works are recorded

(11) Register of measurement books

(12) Bills, including nominal rolls

(13) Register of cheque books

(14) Compensation registers wherein the extent of lands and description of properties acquired, the amounts awarded and paid are transcribed from the mutchalikas

(15) C Registers wherein the outlay is classified, month after month under the several sanctioned estimates and sub heads

(16) Tools and plant and Stock Registers with their subsidiary accounts

(17) Cash Abstract books wherein the transactions, cash, adjustment or stock of both the Chairman and the Executive Engineer are brought together monthly under the classified heads

(18) Adjustment book wherein the transactions other than cash and stock are recorded

(19) Stock abstract book wherein receipts and issues of materials held in reserve for works of the Board are recorded

(20) Register of securities

(21) Register of tenders

(22) Register of sanctioned estimates

NOTE —No registers of liabilities and appropriations have been maintained

(23) Accounts rendered month after month to the Comptroller, *viz* —

(*a*) Accounts current

(*b*) Schedule of expenditure on works and tools and plant and of credits and debits to other Funds and Government Departments

(*c*) Suspense accounts and schedules, *viz* —

(i) Deposits

(ii) Miscellaneous advances

(iii) Stock account current

(*d*) Register of Revenue

(*e*) Lists of vouchers

14 The condition of the books and accounts examined, and the defects *generally* noticed in them are briefly stated in Appendix A to this report

RECEIPTS

15 The grant made to the Board by Government from the General Revenues of the State for purposes of improvement of the Mysore City amounted to Rs 15,31,000 to end of June 1908

16 Receipts realised by the Board during the same period amounted to Rs 1,60,611-14 6 as per accounts rendered to the Comptroller, wherein the realisations from sale of Trust houses and of land were clubbed together Interest on repayment of loans or on value of experimental houses was credited to loans and 'experimental houses' respectively In the subjoined details, value of land and of Trust houses and interest realised are all shown separately —

	Rs	a	p
Sales of materials	33 888	2	11
Do Trust houses	12 482	15	11
Do Land	1 03 868	6	10
Do Experimental houses	6 111	4	2
Do Tools and plant	16	2	4
Refund of loan	3 521	3	9
Rents from Trust houses	55	0	0
Do Experimental houses	92	0	6
Interest	317	9	5
Miscellaneous	259	0	8
Total	1 60 611	14	6

SALES OF MATERIALS

17 From an account, given in para 10 of Appendix A, of the procedure adopted, it will be clear that there has been absolutely no account kept to watch the realisations under this head

18 The following extract of Accountant Mr J Ramaswamaiya's reply to the objections raised in this connection in my diary for the week ended 25th September 1909 will bear out my statement

"Regarding the disposal of old materials, *no accounts* were kept in the Chairman's office *from the beginning* The depot was in charge of the Sub Division Officers What accounts had been kept in those offices the undersigned had no opportunity to know An effort was made recently to obtain correct account from the depot of materials received and issued and this failed

The Accountant omits to explain how he had no opportunity to know what accounts had been kept, and why the system of triplicate passes the introduction of which (*vide* para 10 of Appendix A) is presumably the effort referred to by him failed There were thus only auction sale lists and all the scrutiny that could be exercised was whether the amounts stated to have been realised as per the sale lists were duly brought to the credit of the Board in accounts I however wanted to see whether there were sale lists for all sales conducted The only source from which I could make out the dates on which sales were conducted was the journals of Sub Divisional officers and subordinates who detailed therein the work they did each day Though the journals cannot profess to be complete lists of daily work

done by each, yet it may safely be presumed that at least one out of so many officers and subordinates that attend a sale on a particular day will allude in his journal to the sale he attended on that day I prepared accordingly a statement showing dates on which the several officers of the Board attended the sales as per entries in their journals In this statement, the dates against which the remark "No sale" was found in journals were omitted, as the remark evidently meant that the intended sale was not actually conducted On a comparison of this list with the sale lists that were produced for audit it is found that no sale lists are forthcoming for the sales conducted on the following dates, nor are any credits traceable in the cash books for any realisation from sales on those dates There is moreover no record to show the amounts realised from such sales

Date of sale	Officer in whose journal the sale is stated to have taken place
27th January 1907	Mr C S Krishnaswamier
9th July 1904 10th July 1904 25th September 1904 to 30th September 1904 18th February 1906	F C Rozario, Sub Overseer

19 Mr C S Krishnasawmier is not now in the service of the Board Accountant Mr J Ramaswamaiya explains, in connection with this point raised in my diary for the week ended 2nd October 1909, that the journals of Sub-Divisional officers have not been available to him for reference, nor do they pass through him, that, at this distance of time, Sub Overseers Mahamad Tahar and Rozario and Taluk Mestri Narain Rao, who attended the sale on the 27th January 1907, are unable to say whether the sales were actually conducted on that day, though they presume that the sales should have taken place The Cashier says that when the journals went to him for the first time, there were already orders passed thereon for payment of travelling allowance leaving nothing for his scrutiny

20 As regards the realisations from sales, stated in Sub Overseer F C Rozario's journals, to have taken place, my diary for the week ended 9th October 1909 in which this point was noticed, has not yet been replied to

21 The manner in which the sale lists have been prepared and the information available in them have been stated in para 11 of Appendix A A few specimens of irregularities worth noticing are alluded to hereinunder

22 "Rs 3" noted at first against lot No 90 in the slip of Lingaiya attached to the list of sales conducted on the 7th July 1907 has been altered to Rs 2 to accord with the amount entered in the sale list Taking Rs 2 as the amount for which the lot was actually sold, the total of all the details in the slip should be Rs 17 against the original total of Rs 18 corrected subsequently to Rs 16 In the same slip, a sum of Rs 1 8 0 has been shown against lot No 6 to which the original figure, *viz*, Rs 2 8 0 in the column "Amount" of the sale list has been reduced A similar reduction has been made in the sale list against lot No 3 purchased by Gulam Dasthagiri from Rs 16 0 0 to Rs 10 14 0 These reductions have however been duly attested by H Narain Rao, Taluk Mestri, who has written up the sale list which has been signed by Mr C S Krishnaswamier, Sub-Divisional Officer The slips have been prepared by this officer

23 With the list of sales conducted on the 4th August 1907 some of the slips were not received Rupees 3 3 6 originally entered in the sale list against Khadar Khan (Purchaser of lot No 28 consisting of 11 capitals or bodiges) has been altered to Re 0 3 6, without attestation, and no slip is forthcoming, in order to see whether such a correction was made therein also and how far the alteration was *bona fide* This list too is written up by the same subordinate and signed by the same officer

17

24 In the list of sales conducted on the 16th July 1907, the following alterations have been made in the amounts of bids without any attestation —

Lot No	Name of purchaser	Original amount			Altered amount		
		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
1	Venkatappa Chetty	7	8	0	3	8	0
2	Do	6	12	0	4	12	0
3	Do	15	10	0	10	10	0
4	Sethu Rao	5	11	0	3	11	0
5	Basavaiya	6	12	0	4	12	0
7	Do	7	0	0	3	0	0
8	Venkataiya (barber)	8	9	0	5	9	0
	Total	57	14	0	35	14	0

Difference Rs 22 less The correct total of the sale list after the above alteration was Rs 148 15 3 which sum has been duly remitted The total before the above alterations should necessarily have been Rs 148 15 3 plus Rs 22 or Rs 170 15 3 The total of the sale list originally entered in pencil was Rs 170 in the rupee column, as can be seen from the pencil figure 7 left unerased Rupees 150 13 3 entered in ink as the total is wrong The slips of Venkatappa Chetty, Sethu Rao, Basavaiya and Venkataiya have also been similarly corrected The sum of the original totals in the slips also amounted to Rs 57 14 0 The totals as now altered aggregate Rs 35 14 0 as in the sale list H Narain Rao, Taluk Mestri, wrote the sale list Mr C S Krishnaswamier signed the same and wrote the slips

25 On examining the list of sales conducted on the 20th and 21st July 1907 and the connected slips, the following discrepancies are observed —

Lot No	Purchaser s name	Amount as per sale list			Amount recovered as per slips			Remarks
		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	
11	Ganesaiya	0	13	0	0	13	6	Recovered by Mr C S Krishnaswamier as per his acknowledgment dated 20th July 1907 on the slips
15	Abdul Khadar	0	8	6	0	8	0	
37	Musthafakhan Rs 3 altered to	2	0	0	3	0	0	
49	Salar Sab Rs 3 4 0 altered to	2	4	0	3	4	0	Recovered by watchman Yeswantha Rao as per his acknowledgment dated 21st July 1907 on the slips
71	Salar Sab Rs 3 8 0 reduced to	2	8	0	3	8	0	

Such transactions are evidently impossible, unless the bids in the sale lists were reduced subsequent to recovery of the sale proceeds Rupees 10 originally entered in the sale list against Gulam Dasthagiri, purchaser of lot No 87 has been altered to Rs 6, though similar alteration is not found in the slip whereon the entry is Rs 6 A corresponding reduction which had to be made in the total amount entered in the list as due by the purchaser, has been made from Rs 23 3 0 to Rs 19 3 0

The amount, *viz*, Rs 23 3 0 originally entered at foot of the list as due by Gulam Dasthagiri having been proposed to be recovered from his work bills the same was deducted from Rs 169 15 9 (which was wrong the correct total being Rs 169 2 9 after the above alterations) and Rs 146 12 9 was arrived at as the sum ready for remittance But when Rs 23 3 0 were reduced to Rs 19 3 0 as due by the contractor, the amount to be remitted had to be correspondingly altered from Rs 146 12 9 to Rs 150 12 9, and this alteration has been duly made The amount actually remitted was Rs 169 2 9 (the correct total of the list) reduced by Rs 19 3 0 due by Gulam Dasthagiri or Rs 149 15 9 The authors of this list and of the slips thereto attached are the same as those of similar documents alluded to above

26. In the list of sales held on the 25th August 1907 the name of purchaser of lot No 12 has been altered from Nazam Ali Khan, evidently Surveyor attached to the Board, to Venkatappa Chetty and the bid from Rs 7-10 0 to Rs 8

26A. The correct total of the list of sales conducted on the 17th March 1906, was Rs 119 against Rs 112 12 0 as entered No item of bid seems to have been left in arrears But an expenditure of Re 0 13 0 is shown to have been incurred on account of Crier's fees and arranging the materials, leaving Rs 118 3 0 to be remitted The actual amount remitted was Rs 111-15 0 (included in Rs 150-1-6 remitted as per challan No 150, Book No 1, dated 18th March 1906, and credited in the Chairman's Cash Book on 19th March 1906) leaving the difference of Rs 6-4-0 unaccounted for The mistake appears to be due to 175, the correct total of anna column in the first page of the second sheet having been taken for 75 only But this apparent fact does not account for omission to remit cash actually recovered The sale list appears to have been written by Srinivasa Rao, late collection mutsaddi and has been signed by F C Rozario, Sub Overseer, who remitted the amount collected Mr Madappa, Municipal Commissioner, affixed his signature to the list on the 18th March 1906 and the Chairman initialled the same on the 19th idem It is most probably Sub Overseer Rozario that has collected the realisations as the word "Paid" written against each lot seems to be in his handwriting

27 In the list of sales conducted by Mr C S Krishnaswamier on 12th August 1906 the correct total of realisations is Rs 350-7-0 against Rs 350-3-0 arrived at and actually remitted The difference is evidently due to Rs 9 originally entered in the sale list against Ismail Sait, purchaser of lot No 69, having been corrected to Rs 9 4 0 (without correspondingly increasing the total) by A Doraswamy Naidu, Store keeper of the Chairman's office, as per slip to which Mr C S Krishnaswamier, Sub Divisional Officer, affixed his initials on the 12th August 1906 The quantity of materials sold as per original entries in the sale list has also been increased by additions and insertions in red ink against lots Nos 12, 24, 27, 30, 33 and 45 to correspond with the figures found on the slips

28 Similar corrections as per slips were made against lots 22 and 25 in the list of sales that took place on the 13th August 1906 resulting in an increase of annas 11 which raised the total from Rs 219 15 6 to Rs 220 10 6 Rupees 35 were realised from sales by Chairman for upset price The total amount realisable was thus Rs 255 10 6 unrecovered balance was Rs 4, leaving Rs 251 10 6 to be remitted against Rs 250 15-6 actually remitted Mr C S Krishnaswamier remitted the sale proceeds of the sales conducted on the 12th and 13th August 1906 with his docket of the latter date

29 Besides the auction sales conducted, materials were sold in many cases for upset price and value recovered The total amount realised under this head to end of June 1908 was Rs 33,888 2-11

30 A list (Statement No 3) of cases in which materials were found to have been given free to owners of houses acquired was prepared from the records handled by me, and the same is herewith submitted It is believed that the persons to whom the gift is made belong to the poorest classes within the meaning of Resolution 1 of the Board's Proceedings dated 30th August 1905 It is not possible to state the extact value of materials thus given free But materials, wherever sold for upset price, have *generally* been valued at 1—5th of compensation paid At this rate, the value of materials given free amounts to Rs 1,451 7 1 approximately

31 Sub Overseer F C Rozario wrote on the 17th June 1908 a challan remitting Rs 61, being sale proceeds of materials of (194 and 195 plan Nos) houses Nos 1834 and 1835 in Block 6 purchased by Suryanarayana Chetty The amount is not credited in the cash book, nor has the challan been torn off the counterfoil In my diary for the week ended 6th November 1909 this point was noticed The Sub Overseer explains that the offer was not approved by the then Acquisition Officer and that the challan written became therefore a "dead letter" The challan has not been formally cancelled, nor is there any written order declining the offer It is not also possible to trace from records how the materials of these properties were finally disposed of

32 In the sale register of materials, a sum of Rs 20 is shown to have been recovered on 17th June 1907 from Gulam Mahomed but no corresponding credit is found in the cash book The entry in the sale register is made by S Govindaraju

Mudaliar, now Cashier of the Executive Engineer's office That portion of my diary for the week ended 4th December 1909 wherein this question is raised has not yet been replied to

33 In the same register under the month of March 1908, a sum of Rs 90-9 0 is stated to be the proceeds of sales of materials, "as per sale list" The amount credited in the cash book is only Rs. 90 6-0 The sale list is not forthcoming and it is not therefore possible to say from whom the difference is due The amount is stated in the cash book to have been received with No 1 Sub divisional Officer's No 180 of the 2nd March 1908 which is not forthcoming This reference is not traceable even in the "From" Register

34 The above discrepancies in the sale register and those observed in the sale list clearly prove that no effort was at all made to secure any scrutiny, however meagre, on the realisations under this head The necessary scrutiny devolved upon the Accountant *vide* para 9 *supra* The introduction of the triplicate passes "described in para 10 of Appendix A" was evidently devised to secure the maintenance of accounts of materials, as far correct as possible, hand in hand with payments for demolition These passes which were sent up with demolition bills afforded sufficient scope for scrutiny of receipt of materials property by property

35 It is probable therefore that this situation discouraged, though for a time only, the record of measurements for demolition, to avoid the possibility of check in respect of materials, with the result that many houses for which no measurements for demolition are forthcoming, have been omitted in the Trust House list, though the structures are now stated to have been demolished It will thus be seen that, so long as the system of passes remained in force, it was not possible to secure payment for demolition without being called upon to account for materials (*vide* para 41) The passes were after all soon discontinued without assigning any reason which, perhaps, is too obvious to be stated

36 Compensation paid to end of June 1908 amounted to Rs 7,07,150 0 2 Approximate value of materials realisable should be nearly 1—5th of this amount But some houses or portions of them were not demolished while some other properties were nothing more than vacant lands, etc It is in these circumstances rendered necessary to reduce the above proportion One tenth of the compensation or Rs 70,715 may however be safely taken as realisable on account of materials From this must be deducted Rs 1,451 as value of materials given free This leaves Rs 69,264 as the sum which the Board should have realised while that actually recovered was only Rs 33,888 to end of June 1908 It is thus apparent that the Board has lost, *for want of a systematic account*, nearly Rs 35,000

37 The maintenance of a systematic account, property by property, of materials of demolished houses cannot therefore be too strongly commended

Sales of Trust Houses

38 It is observed during audit that many acquired houses of which demolition has not been recorded in measurement books, are stated to have been actually demolished Measurements for demolition in these cases are, it is said either not recorded at all through oversight or recorded against wrong plan and door Nos Unless the accuracy of this statement is verified property by property from inspection of the localities concerned, it is not possible to state the exact number of Trust Houses, their valuation, and the number still available for sale I have therefore classified the omissions in the Trust House list under the two heads as follows according to the explanations given by the subordinates of the Trust Board —

1 Omissions due to measurements for demolition actually carried out not having been recorded

2 Omissions due to measurements for demolition having been recorded against wrong numbers

39 A perusal of the explanations will show how fanciful they are, and it is to be apprehended that they are the outcome purely of an after thought The Assistant Comptroller during one of his visits to Mysore actually questioned one of the subordinates concerned to justify his explanation Not being satisfied he (the Assistant Comptroller) instructed that these discrepancies should be shown as omissions The total number of houses so omitted is 111 and their aggregate value

according to muchalikas under which they were acquired is Rs 20,869-1 6 as detailed in Appendix B

40 An inspection of the localities may show that houses have been actually demolished, though measurements for demolition have not been recorded and paid for It may, at the onset, appear very strange that the contractors who demolished the houses have not yet claimed payment for demolition This curiosity is lost when it is learnt that no accounts of materials obtained from demolition were kept property by property I need not in these circumstances emphasise the possibility of removal of materials without remittance of any value, and the fact of the value of materials being invariably in excess of the cost of demolition No accounts of materials having been kept property by property, it was also possible, apart from facts, to bill for demolition without encountering the difficulty of accounting for materials of the demolished houses

41 A register ought to have been kept of houses acquired, scoring out therefrom, from time to time, as bills are received for payment for demolition, the properties or portions of them of which demolition is billed for Such a register would doubtless have effectively prevented omissions in the Trust House List, but in order to secure removal, from the register, of houses demolished, demolition which is not now measured might have been billed and paid for, thus making the Board pay more than now for demolition with possibly no better benefit in respect of materials for which no accounts were kept It will thus be seen that, in the absence of regular material accounts the register of Trust Houses would not have been of much use to the Board That the introduction of the triplicate passes probably discouraged measurements of demolition, has already been explained in para 35 *supra* under "Sales of materials" The necessity of having a systematic record of Trust Houses cannot be overrated, and this makes it imperative that regular accounts of materials should also be kept for the simple reason that without the latter, the former is prejudicial to the interests of the Board, as already explained

42 However, to end of June 1908, 98 houses were sold for Rs 16,880 0 5 of which Rs 12,482 15 11 have been recovered

43 Prices have generally been fixed with due regard to the cost incurred by the Board in acquiring the properties In the accounts submitted to the Comptroller, this realisation was not shown separately but clubbed together with the sale of land

44 From the counterfoil of *ad interim* receipt No 31 issued on 16th August 1904, by Mr K Pranatharthi Hara Iyer, it is seen that he received from Suleman Saib Rs 57 as value of Trust House No 2646 (The correct number is found to be 2649 *vide* Mutchalika No 85) in Block 18 The amount is not credited in the cash book My diary for the week ended 19th February 1910 in which this point was noticed has not yet been replied to The counterfoil receipt is in the handwriting of H Rama Rao, Sub Division mutsuddi and bears the facsimile initials of the Sub-Divisional officer There is another counterfoil Receipt No 7, dated 27th February 1905, written by the same mutsaddi and issued by the Sub Divisional officer to the purchaser for Rs 59 as value of the same house and this amount is duly credited in the cash book The extent of land given to Sulaiman Sab as per Receipt No 31 was 24′ × 9′ or 24 sq yards, but that given as per subsequent Receipt No 7 was 24′ × 15′ or 40 sq yards The difference in extent between the two mutchalikas is 16 sq yards which at annas 2 per sq yard amount to Rs 2 This accounts for the difference between Rs 57 in the first receipt and Rs 59 in the second Rs 54 in either receipt represent the value of three ankanams of tiled house at Rs 18 per ankanam, the rate at which the structure was acquired

Sale of land

45 The total extent of land acquired by the Board to end of June 1908 was 23 68, 373 sq yards The rates at which land was acquired by the Board vary from 2 annas to Re 1 per sq yard The extent of Municipal land vested in the Board under the provision of Section 19 of the City Improvement Regulation cannot be made out, as no register is maintained of such properties existing at the time the several areas came under the operation of the Board It will thus be seen that it is not possible to know the aggregate extent and value of land acquired by, and vested in the Board

46 Registers, as now maintained, of the Trust properties are incomplete as no entries are therein made, of sites formed in the new Doddaholagere It is not therefore practicable to ascertain the exact extent of land saleable, sold, and the balance available The rates at which land has been sold vary from 1 anna to Rs 8 per square yard according to the importance of the locality Value of land sold has not been completely realised Realisations under this head amount how ever to Rs 1,03,868 6 10

47 A statement (No 4) showing extent of land given free (prepared as far as I could, from the records available for my audit) is herewith submitted A per usal of the statement will show that, for temples, matts, makhans, and garadies (gymnasiums), land has been given free Upon a petition from Siddiah and others of new Doddaholagere, the Board, in their Resolution IV (*b*) of the 11th January 1905, have sanctioned the free gift of sites for gymnasiums and places of worship If this sanction is not held to apply to grant of sites for similar purposes in other localities, then the grant of land in cases 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 are not duly authorised I could not trace any authority under which land valued about Rs 298 10 0 was given free to the Palace (Item 4 in the statement) for constructing Syces lines thereon The total value of land thus given free is approximately Rs 490 4 0

48 Sub Overseer Mohamad Tahar prepared on the 1st December 1905 a challan No 11 for remitting to the Chairman Rs 3 8 0 on account of balance value of a site sold to Mohamad Akbar in Block No 17 The Chairman issued on the same day orders written on the challan directing the Cashier to receive the amount which has not been credited in the cash book and which is still due It is said that when money is sent to the Cashier with challans he tears them off their counterfoils and records them with him returning the challan book to the subordi nates concerned with note of receipt of the amount on the counterfoils The chal lan in question has not been torn off the counterfoil which does not bear the Cashier s receipt Mohamed Tahar says that even when he next wrote challan No 14 on the 19th December 1905, he did not notice that challan No 11 was left behind in the book by the Cashier, as the latter challan was evidently doubled against its counterfoil In my diary for the week ended 6th November 1909 in which this point was raised the Sub Overseer explained as follows —

"The challan book was given by me to the Cashier and the parties were directed to wait upon him to remit the amount What transpired afterwards, I do not know'

49 The Cashier says that his duty is confined to simply crediting in the cash book the remittances received with challans (bearing orders to credit) which, however are afterwards passed on to the Accountant as usual who was supposed to exercise all the necessary check on them The Chairman remarks, however, that this is not at all a good excuse

50 The same explanations are offered in two other similar cases referred to below The amounts are still due

Rs 20 0 0 Value of site No 58 in Block 2 of Idga drainage area from Culisiddu on 29th August 1907

Rs 18 12 0 Value of site No 147 in Block 3 of Idga drainage area from Ramaraju

SALES OF EXPERIMENTAL HOUSES

51 The number of houses sold to end of June 1908 was 35 for Rs 9,662 13 1 as detailed below —

No	Amount Rs a p
Idga Extension 34	9 355 12 3
Jalapuri 1	307 0 10
Total	9 662 13 1

52 Houses that remained unsold on the 30th June 1908 were as follows —

No	Amount Rs a p
Idga Extension 27	7 7 13 11
Jalapuri 23	6 238 11 2

53 Against the sum of Rs 9,662 13 1 recoverable, the amount realised to end of June 1908 was Rs 6,111 4 2 The valuation of the houses is made on the basis of expenditure recorded and value of land on which the houses were constructed without any addition for establishment and tools and plant charges which, it is presumed, are not intended to be levied, the houses having been built for the displaced poor The recorded expenditure does not include value of slabs removed from old drains, etc , and used on the construction of these houses The quantity of slabs fixed is 1,357½ square feet and the value thereof at 1½ annas a square foot (half the probable original rate) is Rs 127 4 3 In the accounts rendered to the Comptroller, the interest realised on value recovered in instalments was included in the value of the houses Recovery of value in instalments was sanctioned by Government in their Proceedings No 4207-45 32 6— Ml , dated 21st November 1904, the interest charged being 3 per cent

54 From the counterfoil of receipt No 11, Book No 13, it is observed that a sum of Rs 20 5 0 was received on 13th December 1907 from Govinda Rao on account of balance value of an experimental house in Idga sold to him Initials of Loan Clerk S Govindaraju Mudaliar who wrote the receipt, Accountant Mr J Ramaswamaiya and the Chairman are found on the counterfoil Cashier's initials for crediting the amount in the cash book are not found nor is any credit traceable in the cash book The Accountant wrote on the counterfoil that the receipt was issued in lieu of intermediate receipts Nos 24 and 61 of Book No 10 which was not produced for check Govinda Rao's signature is found on the back of the counterfoil in token of having taken the receipt No explanation to the diary for the week ended 4th September 1909 in which this point has been raised has yet been received This sum has, however, been credited to Govinda Rao in the register of experimental houses

55 It is necessary to note, in this connection, that as per counterfoil of *ad-interim* receipt No 41, Book No 3, issued by collection mutsaddi Srinivasa Rao on 10th January 1907, Rs 5 4 6 seems to have been recovered from Govinda Rao on account of experimental house sold to him, while the amount credited in the Chairman's cash book was Rs 5 5 0 on this account

56 A sum of Rs 11 0 7 appears to have been recovered by Srinivasa Rao between the 3rd and 6th April 1907 from Gulam Hyder Binturi as instalment for value of an experimental house, as per *ad interim* receipt No 54 of Book No 7 and no corresponding credit is traceable in the cash book

57 That portion of the diary for the week ended 19th February 1910 in which these points have been observed has not yet been replied to by the Chairman

Sales of Tools and Plant

58 No remark is called for under this head The amount realised is Rs 16 2 4

Refund of Loan

59 It does not appear to be correct to credit repayment of loan to Revenue as has hitherto been done Interest charged at 3 per cent and recovered with value in instalments is also credited to this head as 'Refund of Loan" Interest should be credited to Revenue under a distinct head "Interest' The principal recovered to end of June 1908 was Rs 3,521 3 9 In the Fund account hereto attached (Statement No 26) this sum has been considered a set off against loans given and the balance shown as an Asset of the Board under "Suspense Balance"

60 The subjoined details show the amounts recoverable and recovered on account of undischarged loans to end of June 1908 —

	Recoverable			Recovered		
	Rs	a	p	Rs.	a	p
Principal	8 997	7	4	2 819	14	4
Interest	308	8	5	159	15	0
Costs (representing registration fee)	100	12	0			
Total	9 406	11	9	2 979	13	4

61 A statement (No 5) of details working up to these figures is herewith submitted It will be seen from this statement that 167 loans of which the repayment should have been complete, remain undischarged on the 30th June 1908 and no penal interest has been charged for default The loss which the Board has sustained in the non levy of penal interest at 5 per cent is nearly Rs 135 An attempt at levy of the penal interest would have doubtless secured the punctual repayment of loan

62 Another statement (No 6) is also herewith submitted showing 2 dozen cases in which no interest has been charged on loans amounting to Rs 1,230 granted to Jalagars (sweepers of the Municipal conservancy establishment) This resulted in a loss of about Rs 78 to end of June 1908 The reason for which these loans have been exempted from interest and the authority therefor are not apparent

63 It is, in this connection, suggested for consideration as to whether it is not advisable to secure repayment of loan with interest by equal instalments calculated in accordance with Appendix N, Volume II, of the Civil Account Code

64 The subjoined statement submitted herewith will show that M Srinivasa Rao, collection mutsaddi, who collected, repayments of loan on issue of *ad interim* receipts for Rs 106 0 10 does not appear to have remitted the amount to the Chairman's office, as no credit is traceable therefor in the cash book It is not possible to say whether this is all the amount omitted to be remitted by him as some of the *ad interim* receipt books were not produced for inspection The mutsaddi has furnished no security and is not now in the service of the Board The diary for the week ended 22nd January 1910 in which this point was noticed is not yet replied to by the Chairman —

Book No and Receipt No	Date of receipt	Amount recovered			From whom	Remarks	
		Rs	a	p			
III 46	14th January 1907	2	0	0	Thimmaiya		
VIII 64		2	0	0	Siva	Loan Order No	188
65		2	0	0	Racha	Do	40
66		2	0	0	Bhadra	Do	77
67		2	0	0	Govinda	Do	155
68		2	0	0	Do	Do	32
69		2	0	0	Racha		
70	Not given	2	0	0	B Thimma	Do	154
71		2	0	0	Giddu	Do	36
72		2	0	0	Racha	Do	187
73		2	0	0	Thathana Venkata	Do	161
74		2	0	0	Kulla Era	Do	99
75		2	0	0	Y Racha	Do	41
76		3	0	0	Venkatapathiah		
77		3	0	0	Chikka Chammudi	Do	38
78	17th July 1907	2	0	0	Chick Siddi		
86	19th do	7	12	0	Venkatappa		
87	20th do	5	0	0	Seshagiri Rao		
99	18th August 1907	4	0	0	Alikhan		
VII 11	4th March 1907	3	0	0	Kolebasava	Do	100
12		2	0	0	Govinda	Do	32
13		2	0	0	Rachi	Do	186
15		2	0	0	Giddaiya	Do	36
17		2	0	0	Dodda Racha	Do	40
18		2	0	0	Yejaman Racha	Do	41
19		2	0	0	Bhadra	Do	77
22	Not given	2	0	0	Venkata *alias* Govinda	Do	155
23		2	0	0	Chick Siddi	Do	169
25		2	0	0	Basava	Do	81
26		2	0	0	Bangle Raja	Do	187
27		1	0	0	Bhori		
28		3	0	0	Venkatappa	Do	98
29		2	0	0	Thippanavenkata	Do	80
30		2	0	0	Siddirama	Do	33
35	7th March 1907	5	0	0	Putta *alias* Venkata	Do	78

Book No. and Receipt No.	Date of receipt	Amount recovered	From whom	Remarks
		Rs. a. p.		
VII, 52	2nd April 1907	2 0 0	Muniamma	Loan Order No. 150.
" 53	3rd do	1 0 0	Hanuma	
" 55	6th do	2 0 10	Hayath Khan	
" 72	8th do	2 0 0	Nanja	
" 73	Do	2 0 0	Madure	
" 75	29th April 1907	4 4 0	Vaikuntaiya	
" 76	Do	2 0 0	Manavarkhan	
" 78	25th April 1907	2 0 0	Sannappa	
" 90	16th May 1907	2 0 0	Kabuni	
	Total	106 0 10		

65 In the following cases amounts credited in the cash book have been found to be in variance with what the *ad-interim* receipts show as collected by Mallappa, collection mutsaddi, resulting in a less remittance of 0-1-7 on the whole It will be noticed that, in the last case, the amount remitted exceeded the collection by 0-1-2 —

Book No.	Receipt No.	Loan Order No.	Date of receipt	Amount collected	Amount credited in the cash book
				Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
II	8	62	14th June 1906	8 7 10	8 5 3
II	95	49	8th Dec. 1906	2 1 7	2 1 5
III	7	94	12th Dec. 1906	2 1 0	2 2 2
				12 10 5	12 8 10
			Less remitted		0 1 7

This collection mutsaddi has furnished a security of Rs. 50 and is in the service of the Board. My diary for the week ended 19th February 1910, in which the discrepancies were noticed has not yet been replied to by the Chairman

66. If the *ad-interim* receipts were checked in the Chairman's office with the cash book at least after the receipt books were returned by the mutsaddis these discrepancies could have been observed and rectified. The above results show that an efficient arrangement for necessary scrutiny was not made

67 There are at present two collection mutsaddis on Rs. 10 each employed exclusively on recovery of loans They have furnished a security of Rs. 50 each

Rents for Trust Houses.

68. Trust Houses are, as already explained, houses acquired by the Board but left undemolished or partly demolished. Such houses are generally either insanitary or unfit for habitation for want of privy, bath room or some other indispensable convenience. It has not therefore been easy, it is said, to find tenants for these houses. The rent realised to end of June 1908 was only Rs 55

Rents from Experimental Houses.

69 The realisation under this head amounted to Rs. 92-0-6 to end of June 1908. Out of 85 houses constructed both in the Idga and Jalapuri extensions, 32 were sold, leaving 53 houses as available for rent Some of these houses, it is said, were given by the late Chairman to the displaced population for occupation free of rent, till they built their own houses in the extensions. No authority for this is forthcoming

Interest

70 Realisations under this head amounted to Rs 317 9 5 to end of June 1908 This sum represents the aggregate of interests recovered on loans and value of experimental houses Rupees 159-15 0 were recovered as interest on undischarged loans against Rs 308-8 5 recoverable No penal interest has been charged on overdue instalments as per proviso to Section 18 of the rules for grant of loans, published in Notification No 3738 71-5—M1 dated 3-4th November 1904

Miscellaneous

71 Realisations under this head amounted to Rs 259-0 8 Sales of trees, salt, supervision charges on value of stock issued, sales of bills forms and building bye laws manure of septic tank and other petty receipts of miscellaneous character, make up the above amount

Expenditure

72 The total expenditure on final heads (excluding house building loan and establishment) incurred by the Board to end of June 1908 was Rs 14,46,298-5-3 as detailed below —

	Rs	a	p
Works	14 28 433	14	3
Tools and plant	17 864	7	0
Total	14 46 298	5	3

73 The expenditure on works has been classified as follows —

	Rs	a	p
Acquisition —			
Compensation	7 07 150	0	2
Demolition	40 601	12	2
Construction —			
Survey charges	704	2	9
Roads	44 882	14	10
Drainage	5 83 173	4	7
Water Supply	28 513	2	10
Construction of houses	22 509	4	7
Other items sanitary exhibits	849	4	4
Total	14 28 433	14	3

74 A statement (No 7) is herewith submitted showing the expenditure incurred on works classified as above

75 Serious irregularities observed during audit have been enumerated in Appendix B Only the more important of them have been referred to in the following paragraphs under appropriate heads Minor irregularities have been dealt with in Appendix C

76 Before proceeding to refer to the more serious irregularities, I feel it necessary to allude to expenditure without, or in excess of, sanctioned estimates A sum of Rs 31,965 0 0 has been spent without a sanctioned estimate, in acquiring properties outside the area operated upon by the Trust Board Sanctioned estimates have been exceeded in the following cases apparently without *competent* authority

	Estimate Rs	Outlay Rs	Excess Rs
Ittigegud drainage area	53 073	55 888	2 815
Formation of New Dodda Holagere	49 271	52 193	2 922
Blocks 92 and 93 of No V drainage area	6 132	7 031	899
Constructing experimental houses in Idga	15 691	16 071	380
Acquisition and demolition in Krishnaraja Mohalla	82 710	89 620	6 910
Drainage and other works of weavers Lines	6 000	6 546	546
Exhibiting the sanitary exhibits of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held during the Dasara of 1907	500	525	25

77 The city improvement Regulation, Section 18(2), empowers the Board to alter the schemes unless the excess involved is more than Rs 2,500 over the

sanctioned estimate, in which case, the previous sanction of Government is necessary It will thus be seen that neither the Chairman nor the Executive Engineer can permit any deviation from sanctioned estimates though, in the P W Department, an Executive Engineer can incur excesses up to Rs 200 over the provision for sub-heads of work when such excess does not involve any material alterations from sanctioned designs and payment of higher rates than those sanctioned Even allowing the Board Officers this latitude, not allowed by the Regulation, many deviations from, and excesses over, sub heads of work have been observed A statement (No 8) of such excesses incurred apparently without *competent* authority is herewith submitted The excesses over sub heads amount to Rs 1,19,059 though the sanctioned estimates have not been exceeded except in the seven cases specified above, some of the excesses on sub heads having been counterbalanced by savings on other sub heads of the same estimates A glance at the statement will show that many *unsanctioned* items of work have been carried out, besides incurring excesses over sanctioned provisions for sub heads Sanctioned estimates do not seem to be regarded, if at all, as anything more than fixing the limit up to which the expenditure may be incurred on the works at the *discretion* of the Officer to whom the execution is entrusted If this be right, then lumpsum estimates will meet the requirements, and the question of saving to the Board the cost of establishment employed in working out elaborate details for the improvement schemes, and of repealing the provisions of the City Improvements Regulations on this subject, deserves immediate consideration, as otherwise the Board will only add to the loss which it has already evidently sustained on account of such establishment If, however, it is considered that the object of the detailed estimates is to secure as close an adherance as possible to the provisions made therein, it is very necessary not to permit, without sanction (previous or subsequent according to the urgency or otherwise of the case) of competent authority, any material alteration in sanctioned designs or any excesses over sanctioned provisions or rates of sub-heads No more ruling in this respect seems necessary than the strict enforcement of the provisions of the City Improvement Regulations, which, so far as this subject is concerned, are at present set at nought

ACQUISITION

Compensation

78 The total amount of compensation paid for 23,68,373 square yards of land forming the extent of 5,331 properties acquired by the Board to end of June 1908 including cost of repairs, to Trust houses, amounted to Rs 7,07,150 0 2

79 Notifications published in the *Mysore Gazette* from time to time furnished lists of properties which were proposed to be acquired according to sanctioned estimates The compensation registers did not generally show against properties acquired, the serial numbers of those properties in the notification Nor was there any counter reference given in the notification to the connected mutchalikas There are many deviations from the sanctioned provisions Some of the properties provided for acquisition were not acquired and in some other cases, the portions acquired were either more or less than the sanctioned proposals Properties not provided for acquisition were also acquired either wholly or in part, it is said, according to requirements When, in the course of audit, I compared the entries in the Compensation Registers with those in the muchalikas, it became necessary for me to note in the notification and register reference to each other to secure on the one hand the means of comparing the properties sanctioned for acquisition with those actually acquired and on the other to facilitate reference to the sanctioned provision This note could not be made before entering the serial numbers of notification on the muchalikas which were 5,331 in number It will thus be seen that a lot of work left undone had to be done during my audit to secure some means of effective scrutiny This is one of the grounds for the length of time occupied in auditing the accounts The note in the notification of reference, to connected entries in the compensation registers brought to light cases of more muchalikas than one for the same property having been paid for In all such cases, I added the areas acquired under the several muchalikas for the same property and compared the result with the total area of the property as per notification When however there was found to be an appreciable difference, the Draftsman of the Chairman's Office or the subordinate concerned was asked to measure with scale the property as shown on the block plan Differences found were explained to be due either to some portions of the property not provided for acquisition having

27

been acquired as necessary or to open spaces if any, around the property not having been included in the measurements then taken of the property on the plan

80 Such explanations were found to be plausible, especially as boundaries which are absolutely necessary for identification of properties have been omitted in many muchalikas The cases in which the correctness of the area acquired was still doubted were duly noticed in my diaries Many such instances are found in the acquisition of the old Dodda Holagere where entire properties were acquired Many of my diaries remain yet unanswered

81 One case however where no doubt exists as to two payments having been made for one and the same property deserves special mention here Three properties bearing the same plan No 194 were notified for acquisition in block No 20 of No I Drainage area Their areas as compared with those in the connected muchalikas are given below —

Plan No	Door No	As per No	Notification	As per No	Muchalika
194	719	48	16×12 21 s yds	17	16×12 21½
				51	16×12 21½
194		49	16× 7 12	34	16× 7 12
194	718	50	12×19 25	35	16×19 25

From the above details it will be seen that against 58 square yards of plan No 194 notified for acquisition 79 square yards have been actually acquired and that the difference is due to two equal areas of 21 square yards each having been paid for against only 21 square yards as per Notification No 48 One of the two muchalikas 17 and 51 must therefore be spurious The details in the two muchalikas completely agree, except that the amount entered against sundries in the former is annas six only while that in the latter is Rs 3 6 0 Both the muchalikas purport to have been executed by one and the same person, *viz*, Manchaiya, younger brother of Mariamna who appears to be illiterate as marks only are found on the muchalikas in token of his signature Muchalika No 17 has been initialled by Mr C S Krishnaswamier, Sub divisional Officer, who, it is said, had nothing to do with acquisition in No I Drainage area where this work was don by Mr K Pranatharthihara Iyer, Sub divisional Officer Muchalika No 51 is initialled by this officer who has also signed the compensation bills attached to both the muchalikas Municipal Mutsaddies write on muchalikas the tax due for the houses concerned for recovery when paying compensation The Municipal Mutsaddy Syed Ghouse who first wrote on Muchalika No 17 'ಶಿಂಗಲು ಎ ಪ ಜ್ಞಿಕೆ ಪಿಲಿ ಬಾಡಿ ಇದೆ' scored out the remark in red ink and stated 'ಎ ಶ ಶ್ಯ' He referred evidently to muchalika No 51 where annas twelve have been noted for recovery Cheques issued in respect of muchalikas Nos 17 and 51 were respectively 18 3 and 52 3 both dated 24th May 1904 The former of these cheques was cashed on the 4th June 1904 at the Mysore District Treasury by one Manchanna who has signed his name on reverse of the cheque though it was drawn in favor of Manchaiya who as stated already, is illiterate This signature is very similar to that of Manchanna on muchalika No 34 which purports to have been executed by Dodda Manchanna Cheque No 35--2 issued on 24 5 04 in respect of this muchalika has also been cashed on the 4th June 1904 by Manchanna whose signature on the reverse of the cheque agrees with that found on the muchalika But the word Dodda seems to have been subsequently prefixed to the signature of Manchanna on the reverse of the cheque, to accord with the name of the payee But Cheque No 52 3 of the 24th May 1904 issued in payment of muchalika No 51 has been cashed on the 31 idem by Manchaiya and only a mark purporting to have been made by him is found on the back of the cheque It must be stated in this connection that measurements for demolition of only one of the two properties acquired under muchalikas Nos 17 and 51 are forthcoming and neither of the properties is shown in the list of Trust Houses It is, in these circumstances, clear that muchalika No 17 for Rs 23 0 0 is spurious While this discrepancy is admitted to be an overpayment, it is stated that Mr C S Krishnaswamier who initialled muchalika No 17 and Mr B Ramachandra Iya who drew the cheque are not now in the service of the Board Mr J Ramaswamia Accountant denies that he had anything to do with payments of compensation in May 1904, (*vide* para 9 *supra*) and suggests that Mr K Pranatharthihara Iyer be held responsible for this overpayment if he cannot prove his innocence in this respect His explanation was not however obtained and sent in

82 When no portion of a property forms any of the boundaries of that property as per notification, it is assumed that the full property is notified for acquisition It follows then that, in such cases, the area notified is of the entire property A statement (No 9) of cases wherein the extent of properties acquired is found to be in excess of the area of the full properties as per notification is submitted herewith A glance at some of the items (marked D) in the statement will show that the excess paid for is in many cases twice or three times the whole area as notified

83 One sweeping explanation offered (so far as regards the first set of muchalikas in Block 81) by Mr J Ramaswamaiya, accountant, in my diary for the week ended 26th February 1910 and forwarded by the Chairman is apparently intended to cover the whole ground and to leave no room for further scrutiny He says, as regards Block 81 (Old Dodda Holegeri) which was bodily removed "None of the field officers that had anything to do with the taking of muchalikas regarding Holageri properties are now in the Trust Board service except Nizam Ali (Surveyor) who says he is unable to explain these differences, adding that his work did not go beyond holding tape in the field as per directions of the Sub-divisional Officer Mr Krishnaswamier" He adds "In the case of properties in which the differences do not go over 20 square yards it may be explained that they were due to correct measurement taken before the execution of the muchalikas In the remaining cases what may have been held as Government or Municipal property at the time of the preparation of the original compensation registers upon which the notification is based may have since turned out to be private persons' lands either upon local enquiry upon the representation of the parties or from evidences obtained from sale deeds and other documents produced by them In a few cases, however, such excesses are supported by sale bonds' The fact that the field officers that had anything to do with the taking of muchalikas are not now in the Trust Board service, except Nizam Ali who merely held tape, has apparently driven the Accountant to the necessity of offering explanations based on probabilities and possibilities as above, but the fact that he dealt with these muchalikas personally should have also prompted him to say, in the same breath, what check he exercised in this respect and how he was satisfied with the correctness of the payments made An *invariable* maximum margin of 20 square yards between measurements in the Notification and those taken before the execution of muchalikas cannot for obvious reasons be safe The difference, if it should be allowed at all, should not exceed a certain percentage on the presumably approximate area notified When the area acquired is 28 square yards against 20 notified, as in the case marked (*c*) the percentage of excess is 40 which appears to me too high It is said that cases marked (*a*) are covered by sale deeds, and this is a fact which only goes to show that the notification which must have been prepared from block plan is not correct If this explanation be accepted, then there will absolutely be no primary and correct record for an auditor to guide him in his audit and the results of any scrutiny exercised in this respect become unfounded The dates of sale deeds are 1893, 1896 and 1899 when the schemes for improvement of the Mysore City were not prepared and it is not therefore known why the extent of properties notified for acquisition could not be correct No boundaries having been given in the muchalikas of lands, it is not possible to verify the identity of the lands acquired with those for which the bonds are forthcoming The cases marked (*b*) are stated to have been covered by Punchayatdars' statements These Punchayatdars are three in number and have signed on 13 1 05 reports made to the Chairman by Mr C S Krishnaswamier, Sub divisional Officer, to the effect that the Punchayatdars say that the extent of land for which compensation was applied for belong to the muchalikadars It is not known how the muchalikadars were unable to prove by any documentary evidence their proprietary right to the lands

84 Land 40 square yards in extent designated "Behind school plan No 301' was acquired under muchalika No 41 and paid for on the strength of the testimony of Punchayatdars On a reference to the serial No 511 of the Notification against which the boundaries of plan No 301 are specified, it will be seen that no vacant land (except roads) formed the boundary of the property ! Other unnotified cases are intended to be covered by the explanation that what *may* have been held as Government or Municipal property at the time of the preparation of original compensation registers *may* have since turned out to be private lands But this explanation is unsupported by any evidence of the enquiry held or documents produced as regards title of the payees

85 Three plots of land measuring 143¾, 287½, 145 square yards in extent and designated behind plan Nos 482′ near plan No 482′ and adjacent to plan No 482′ have been acquired under muchalikas Nos 34, 42 and 49 The serial number of the property, known by plan No 482 in the notification is 619 Municipal land forms thee western, northern and southern boundaries of plan No 482 as notified It therefore follows that the Municipal lands on all the three sides of the property No 482 turned out to be private lands The plot acquired under muchalika No 42 is however supported by a sale deed, but the payment for the other two strips of land must be accepted under the general explanation offered for unnotified cases As for notified cases in which the excess is more than 20 square yards unsupported by sale deeds or Punchayatdars statements, absence of such field officers in the service of the Board as had anything to do with the acquisition must be held to be the only explanation that can be elicited

86 As regards the excess area acquired under muchalikas Nos 110 and 133 in block No 20 Sub overseer Mahamad Taher explains that the payments are for two distinct portions of the same property *vide* my diary for the week ended 31 7 09 This means that the total area of 14 square yards acquired is continued in 3$\frac{1}{9}$ square yards the area of the full property as notified ? This is a physical impossibility

87 As for other items of excesses my diaries subsequent to the week ended 26th February 1910 in which the discrepancies were noticed, remain yet unreplied to

88 The statement No 9 shows that the aggregate of payments made in excess for land is Rs 1133 7 10 excluding items marked (*a*) and (*b*)

89 Many instances have been found in which over payments have occurred owing to wrong calculations having been passed The total amount of compensation paid in excess on this account amounts to Rs 370 12 0 as detailed in statement No 10 herewith submitted The explanation generally offered in these cases is either an oversight or that the papers did not pass through the Accountant

90 Some of these errors are stated to have been overlooked as the total amounts awarded were either supported by bonds or found to be not in excess of the market value of the whole properties This cannot be a satisfactory explanation for arithmetical inaccuracies If the several portions of the properties are valued at market rates, as is presumably the case there does not appear to be any reason why the aggregate value of entire properties should be different from that awardable It is evident however that no efficient arrangement was if at all made to secure the arithmetical accuracy of documents on which payments were made

91 Whenever the valuation of the property to be acquired is not accepted by the owner or when the owner is found to be unwilling to part with the property the Court has power under Section 23 (2) of the Land Acquisition Regulation to award a sum of fifteen per centum on such valuation in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition In view, however to minimise litigation on this account, the officer acquiring can himself grant this extra sum under the provisions of Section 15 of the Act In the exercise of this power the Chairman has exceeded the allowable percentage, in some cases, resulting in an excess expenditure of Rs 550-1 11 as per statement 11 submitted herewith

92 Accountant Mr J Ramaswamaiyya's reply to the above discrepancies noticed in my diary for the week ended 21st August 1909 and in subsequent diaries is forwarded by the Chairman The Accountant says that the awards were made by the Chairman *apparently* for the reason that the parties would not consent to part with their properties for less sums The term 'Allowance for compulsory acquisition is employed, it is said, in a more comprehensive sense including allowances to be reasonably made from the consideration of one or more points that will have to be taken in determining the compensation under Section 23 (1) of the Land Acquisition Regulation These considerations are said to have been not expressly stated, but certain sum in excess of estimated market value is being allowed according to the merits of each case irrespective of the sum being either in excess of, or less than, 15 per cent The market value of the properties is supposed to have been fixed as provided in the Regulation, and therefore after due consideration of the damages, etc, which the owners are likely to sustain The L

per centum on such market value is an additional payment allowable under Section 23 (2) of the Regulation and cannot, as such, be exceeded on the score that the damages already considered in fixing the market value warranted the excess If the parties did not agree to the compensation fixed including the 15 per cent, the amounts awarded should have been sent to Court under Section 31 (2) of the Regulation

93 In paying compensation for properties acquired attempt has been made to deduct the value of lands or houses sold to the payees Statement No 12 shows cases where such value is found to be in excess of compensation payable, and no steps appear to have been taken to recover the excesses amounting to Rs 833-4-4

94 With reference to Rs 349 recoverable as value of a Trust House, the explanation offered by Sub overseer Rozario is that the property acquired under muchalika No 86, Block 6, from Gulam Mohideen Sahib was only a portion for which Rs 60 were paid The other portion of the property was also acquired and a portion of another house No 1699 which was given in lieu is still the possession of Gulam Mohideen Sab If so, the value of the Trust House given should have been credited to Revenue and debited to compensation on the basis of a muchalika This has not been done The Accountant explains that he has not dealt with this muchalika, and that the matter escaped notice of the office as the award had been made for only a portion of the property (1708) and not for the whole

95 As for Rs 57 8 0 recoverable in connection with muchalika No 134, Block 6, Sub overseer Rozario explains that the amount has not yet been paid by the party, though a notice was served, and that the possession of land has not yet been given to the purchaser pending recovery of the full amount

96 In regard to Rs 43 3 2 due with reference to muchalika No 86, Block 9, Sub overseer Mohamed Taher's explanation which has been forwarded by the Chairman runs as follows —

"The party did not agree to the estimated amount of Rs 28 He did not want money compensation at all He wanted the compound wall with latrine to be built in lieu of money compensation and this cost Rs 71 3 2 Hence the compensation awarded for this property has to be held as Rs 71 3 2, and no further adjustment is necessary "

This property was not notified as per provision of the Land Acquisition Regulation, and the amount awarded cannot therefore be sent to the Court The property is evidently worth not more than Rs 28, and the Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs 71 3 2 in constructing a compound wall The Board is thus put to a loss of Rs 43 3 2 owing to the omission to notify the property This is a case of loss to the Board which could have been prevented by attention to express rules of acquisition

97 As regards the other items of overpayments, either the mistakes are admitted or the replies to diaries in which the objections were raised are yet due

98 It is at any rate clear that necessary watch on the recovery of amounts due to the Board was not systematically kept

99 In Block No 28 there are two muchalikas one in favour of Muthurayachetti and the other in favor of Devakivenkataramanachetti for the same property, *viz*, plan No 61, door No 663 The details of measurements of the property in the two muchalikas are completely identical In the former which amounts to Rs 66,361 C ft of brick in chunam are entered at 0 2 6 per C ft amounting to Rs 56 8 0 (To the correct amount of Rs 56 6 6 an anna and a half have been added) In the latter muchalika for Rs 61 241 C ft of brick in chunam at 0 2 0 a C ft, 120 C ft of stone in chunam at 0 1 6, and a brick in chunam privy pit estimated at Rs 10 2 0, have been entered, the three items amounting to Rs 51 8 0 Each muchalika contains a claim of Rs 9 8 0 for 19 square yards of land (12 feet × 14 feet) at 0 8 0 per square yard Muthurayachetty s muchalika is initialled by Sub overseer F C Rozario on 1 10 04 and the other by Mr C S Krishnaswamier on 6 9 04 The former Muchalikadar has notified his consent in writing to the payment being made to Appajichetti, the mortgagee Both the compensation bills have been signed by Mr C S Krishnaswamier and both the muchalikas bear the Chairman s award order passed on 18 11 04 and 14 9 04 Payments of Rs 66 and Rs 61 were made on the 19th November 1904 and 16 9 04 by cheques Nos $\frac{72}{25}$

and $\frac{11}{16}$ respectively On the compensation bill relating to Muthuroyachetti's muchalika Accountant Mr J Ramaswamaiya remarked "no other claim registered " This remark is scored out The Accountant wrote again on the bill "another muchalika taken for this property on 9 9 04 " These remarks are not dated The date 9 9 04 is evidently a mistake for 6 9 04 The extent of the property notified is only 12×14 as belonging to Devakivenkataramanachetti The muchalika in favour of this man is not entered in the compensation register In my diary for the week ended 25th December 1909 I raised the question as to how there came to be two muchalikas for the same property Sub overseer F C Rozario explains as follows —"Devakivenkataramanachetti and Muthurayachetti own two houses adjoining each other, and the latter's property is now in possession of Appajichetti Portions of these two houses were acquired, though only one, *viz*, that of Venkataramanachetti had been notified in the Gazette The details of measurements in both these muchalikas are however identical I believe I entered the measurement in the muchalika taken from Muthuroyachetti with reference only to the entry against the property of Devakivenkataramanachetti in the notification in the office The said Devakivenkataramanachetti and Appajichetti, the assignee of the hypothecation interest in the house, are respectable merchants They may be kindly sent for and the facts elicited from them The Chairman forwards this explanation with the remark "what are you here for, if you cannot explain what is wanted from you!" It is thus evident that though Muthuroyachetti s property was not notified, his muchalika was copied from the notification, and that payment of Rs 66 was made to the mortgagee irrespective of the valuation of the property which, the Sub overseer says, was acquired This instance shows how muchalikas were prepared even in case of properties of which the details are not found in the notification Muchalikas cannot therefore invariably be taken for statements of facts This is a serious defect as nullifying the validity of these documents as admissible evidence of facts in a Court of Law

100 In Block No 3 of No II Drainage area six properties aggregating in extent 224 square yards as detailed below were acquired by the Board to end of November 1904 for purposes of the Mysore City Improvement, and demolished too —

Muchalika No	Plan No	Door No	Area square yard
98	192	3342	36
65	183	3331	22
54	187	3335	74
44	173	2 3317	45
26	190	3338	18
33	211	3363	29
		Total	224

When the Executive Engineer, Palace Division, defined in his No 669 of the 21st August 1906, the particular plot of land required for constructing the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, the Chairman forwarded to him a list of houses situated on the site selected for the building This list included the six properties above referred to, though they did not presumably exist at the time The list does not mention the extent of the houses The Chairman who subsequently received the list through the Deputy Commissioner returned the same in February 1907 to that officer, stating that the four undermentioned properties were acquired already by the Board, omitting to state that the six properties referred to above were also acquired

Plan No	Door No	Area square yards
142	3278	12[illegible]
148	3286	[illegible]
156	3395	7[illegible]
189	3337	[illegible]7

The Municipality which was then entrusted with this acquisition acquired to end of 1908 09, 35 out of the 46 (50 4) houses The thirty five houses included the six above referred to The extent of these six properties as acquired by the Municipality was 626 square yards, besides 224 acquired by the Board In my diary for the week ended 22nd January 1910, I raised the question as to how the same six properties came to be paid for both by the Trust Board and by the Municipality

and the diary has not yet been replied to The only explanation seems to be that till November 1904 portions of these six properties were paid for and demolished the other portions being left in tact This explanation is no doubt tenable, as warranting the inclusion of the six properties in the list, and the omission to inform the Deputy Commissioner of the acquisition of portions of the same by the Trust Board But as per boundaries in the Trust Board notification it will be seen that full property known by plan No 173, Door No 2 3317 (one of the six) was notified for acquisition and the notified area, *viz*, 45 square yards was acquired by the Board for Rs 422 8 0 leaving nothing of the property to be paid for by the Municipality The Municipality has nevertheless acquired 28 square yards of this property in May 1907 at a cost of Rs 175 How this was possible is not clear, unless the boundaries in the Trust Board notification were wrong Moreover the boundaries of the properties acquired by the Board have been omitted in the muchalikas concerned, and this omission baffles my attempt to test the identity of the properties acquired with those notified

101 However since November 1904 the Board acquired four properties aggregating 359 square yards in extent and included in the plot selected for constructing the Chamarajendra Technical Institute The value of land and structure, as also the charges for demolishing the latter was paid by the Board The materials obtained from demolition must have been sold and the proceeds also credited to the Board But the 359 square yards of land acquired by the Board at Re 0 8 0 per square yard are now handed over to the Palace Division for constructing the Institute It is but fair therefore that the value of land, *viz*, Rs 179 8 0 should be debited to the Public Works Department Budget The question of debiting the Public Works Department Budget Rs 112 being the value of 224 square yards, the extent of the six properties acquired by the Board originally for the City improvement purposes, may also be kindly considered

102 In the notification published at pages 232 and 235 of Part I of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 23rd March 1905, property known by plan No 119 and door No 1536 in block 6 and belonging to one Akbar Sab appears twice It is explained in reply to my diary for the week ended 20th November 1909, that the house was entered twice in the register of properties got up under the direction of the Improvement Sub committe before the Trust Board was formed once for road 8, and again by oversight under insanitary houses, and that this double entry escaped scrutiny of the office before the notification was prepared for the Gazette The property was however acquired only under one muchalika Serial No 172, and demolished, though compensation has not yet been paid This instance shows what care is bestowed on preparing notifications which ought to form the basis of an auditor s scrutiny

103 If the notifications, as now published, of properties proposed for acquisition cannot be held to be absolutely accurate and if it is considered necessary to provide an Auditor with some such record to guide him in his audit I venture to suggest, in this connection, the desirability of insisting upon submission to Government with the proposed notification, of a declaration by a responsible officer of Government, testifying to the accuracy of the notification If, during acquisition, it becomes necessary to depart from the notification, *i e*, when a property not notified has to be acquired either wholly or partly or when the extent acquired differs from that notified, the acquiring officer should be required to record, on the muchalika concerned, a certificate that he is satisfied with the correctness of the acquisition in every respect, or that the case is one in which there is difference between the particulars given in the notification and those in the muchalika

104 A statement (No 13) showing 15 cases wherein the Muchalikadars are different from those who signed the muchalikas, is herewith submitted The explanation generally offered in these cases is either that the persons that signed the documents are close relatives of illiterate Muchalikadars or that those attesting the signature of such Muchalikadars signed their own names by mistake The instances show the amount of care bestowed upon securing the validity of the muchalikas from a legal standpoint

105 It has already been stated (*vide* para 81 *supra*) that there is a practice for Municipal Mutsaddies to note on muchalikas the house tax due in respect of properties acquired In some cases recoveries were not made despite such note

while in others, recoveries made by less payment have not been remitted to the Municipality A few instances are also observed in which remittance has been made, though recovery is not traceable Some of the cheques issued for net amounts (after deducting the tax) have been cancelled subsequent to remittance of the recoveries to the Municipality which has not been addressed to refund the amounts, with the result that the Municipal taxes stand charged to the Board in respect of properties for which no compensation has been paid Four statements (No 14 to 17) have accordingly been prepared and submitted herewith as follows —

(1) Statement No 14 Municipal taxes aggregating Rs 272 noted on the muchalikas for recovery but not recovered

(2) Statement No 15 Taxes amounting to Rs 14 1 0 recovered but not remitted to the Municipality

(3) Statement No 16 Taxes amounting to Rs 10 4 0 of which recovery is not traceable but which have been remitted

(4) Statement No 17 Taxes recovered by deduction from compensation and paid to the Municipality in cases in which cheques issued in payment of compensation were subsequently cancelled The amount to be refunded by the Municipality on this account is Rs 29 6 0

106 "Oversight" is the explanation generally offered in these cases Some of the diaries in which the point has been noticed remain yet unreplied to

107 House building sites of which value was deducted from payment of compensation were subsequently resigned or resumed and other sites granted in lieu A statement (No 18) is herewith submitted showing cases wherein the value already deducted was found to be in excess of that of sites subsequently given Payments of such excess amounting to Rs 181 8 8 have been treated in accounts as compensation This is evidently wrong These should have been treated as refunds of revenue It is explained that in order to obviate the necessity of preparing a refund bill which would have required the sanction of Government the payments were treated as expenditure instead of reduction of revenue This procedure is wrong in principle

108 It has been observed that only 37 cases of acquisition have been referred to Court under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Regulation Only one of these is for inadequacy of compensation, the others, either for apportionment of awards or for want of rightful claimants to receive the amounts

DEMOLITION

109 Expenditure incurred under demolition (including in this term removal of debris also) was Rs 40 601 12 2 to end of June 1908 Measurements for demolition recorded in measurement books are different in character from measurements for other works The correctness of the former can be verified from muchalikas for compensation, while the latter is the primary record of work actually done and must, as such, be accepted by an Auditor without a demur Muchalikas are agreements executed by owners of properties specifying the nature and extent of properties as at the time of acquisition and notifying their consent to part with them for amounts noted therein The muchalikas are generally written up by some servant of the Board and bear invariably the initials of responsible executive officers and the award of the Chairman who it can be gathered from records seen, has in some cases recorded the fact of his inspection and the results thereof Provision in the estimate or notification is not the correct guide, because properties as at time of preparing the project might have undergone several alterations by the time they came to be acquired It will thus be seen that the muchalikas executed by owners of properties and accepted by the responsible officers of the Board, must be taken as the only primary record from which the correctness of measurements for demolition can be tested In carrying out this scrutiny I had to mark with numbers of muchalikas the connected measurements for demolition recorded in Measurement Books and note against entries of muchalikas in the compensation register the page and numbers of Measurement Books concerned While this work facilitated reference to the connected muchalikas on the one hand it also afforded the means by which more than one measurement for demolition of the same property could be detected on the other Mere comparison of measurements recorded with the

verified quantities in the Compensation Registers, was enough to detect overpayments Overpayments having however been observed, it became necessary that all measurements for demolition should be tested though the arithmetical calculations in only one out of every four measurements and in all final measurements of other works were subjected to scrutiny The number of properties demolished to end of June 1908 is about 4,000 It will thus be seen that a great deal of clerical work had to be done to render the scrutiny effective This increased the work to a very great extent and partly accounts therefore for the length of time taken

110 A close examination made in this respect has brought to light many cases of overmeasurements and more measurements than one for demolition of the same property The discrepancies were duly noticed in my diaries Some of these were due to demolition of properties for which either payments were not made or muchalikas were not entered in the Compensation Register Some of the other cases are explained to be due to oversight or measurements having been entered against wrong numbers The rest are stated to be due to some properties which have actually been demolished but which, the subordinates concerned are unable to remember at this distance of time It is very strange that though, in these cases, the subordinates could not remember owing to lapse of time, the correct numbers of properties of which the demolition accounts for the overmeasurement now observed, they could remember the correct numbers of properties demolished in other cases where the excesses happen to exactly agree with the measurements of other properties for which demolition has not been paid for Each such excess is sometimes explained to be due to the measurements of two properties whether in the same block or in some other block having been clubbed together and entered against a number which is wrong The explanations were considered by the Assistant Comptroller to be apparently afterthoughts

111 I am therefore of opinion that the explanations offered cannot fail to impress one that wherever an agreement could be successfully attempted between the overmeasurements and the measurements or sum of measurements of other properties, wherever situated, entry of measurements against wrong numbers is pleaded, and that, in other cases oversight or failure of memory is put forward as an excuse The plea of wrong numbers is the best explanation that could be offered in these cases, as it will kill two birds with one stone While it successfully meets the imputation of overmeasurements in respect of one property it also accounts for omission, in the Trust House list, of properties of which the measurements for demolition are now stated to have been entered against wrong numbers But the whole edifice reared with so much ingenuity is destroyed by an appeal (referred to in para 114)that the overpayments may be set off against savings elsewhere

112 In no explanation offered hitherto, it has been stated why the correctness of measurements for demolition could not be tested at least in the Chairman s office where the muchalikas were available

113 Unless the correctness of the statement that the properties of which the measurements for demolition were recorded against wrong numbers were actually demolished, is testified to by a responsible officer, it is not practicable to accept the explanation I have therefore brought together all such cases separately in Appendix B to this report The overpayments under this head amount to Rs 1 014 0 10 as detailed below —

Rs	
693 12 10	Due to oversight or failure of memory
320 4 0	Measurements entered against wrong numbers
1 014 0 10	Total

114 Though it may appear to be beside the point here to allude to the explanation offered by Subordinates in connection with omissions observed in the Trust House list, yet it will be seen further on that the allusion is quite relevent The general cause of the omission is stated to be that the properties were actually demolished though demolition was not measured and paid for How far this plea is acceptable is open to question, inasmuch as it is contrary to the nature of man in general to claim no payment for work done by him However, the subordinates who were called upon to account for overmeasurements, pray that the saving which

has accrued to the Board in not paying for demolition stated to have been actually carried out, may be set off against the overpayments which have occurred If overpayment made to one man could be an adequate relief for another who is not paid for work done by him, then the prayer is worth some consideration'

115 The prayer further indicates that there has yet been no complaint of non payment for demolition If this be true the possibility of such a contingency is fully explained under "Sales of materials" and 'Sales of Trust Houses' (*Vide* paras 35 and 40 *supra*)

116 Measurements for demolition recorded more than once are in many cases found to have been observed as such, though not before payment, probably by Mr J Ramaswamayya, Accountant, who has denoted such measurements by a pencil mark 0 (as at pages 24, 25, 26, 27 41, 44, 49 of Book No 3 of No I Drainage area, pages 1, 3, 8 of Block No 3 of Nazirbad and Ittigegud Drainage areas) or note '*vide* page (as at pages 10, 11 12 of Block No 9 of No II Drainage area) Despite this fact, no steps were taken to recover and adjust the overpayments These marks were noticed by the Assistant Comptroller during one of his visits to Mysore He has also made his remarks in blue pencil against such measurements

117 Cases were observed in which the removal of debris paid for were found to be less in quantity than demolition This difference is generally explained to be due to a portion of the debris having been, under the orders of the Chairman and Sub division Officer, used to fill the hollows in the vicinity or given away to the people gratis either to repair their houses or to construct new houses in extensions What is strange in this case is how after removal of a portion of debris which it does not appear practicable to measure, the removal of remnant could be accurately measured and paid for in terms in which demolition is charged for As for the particulars of houses the debris of which was allowed to be used by owners Sub Overseer, Mohamed Tahar explains, it is not possible now to furnish the same inasmuch as no record has been made at the time respecting this insignificant item, it being found unnecessary to do so the Sub division Officer himself having personally inspected and checked on the spot It appears to me that because no satisfactory explanation for the differences can possibly be offered the items are probably characterised now as 'insignificant

118 In some of the bills for demolition remarks to the effect that materials were taken away by parties were found and no recovery of value of materials was traceable Sub overseer Mohamed Tahar explains that materials is a misnomer for "debris Debris was, it is said, actually removed and not materials This is indeed a very ingenious explanation' It is further stated that materials of these houses were carted (so far back as January 1904) to depot by the trust workers without extra charges to the Board the distance from the place of operation to the depot being very short It is however incredible that the trust workers would cart the materials to the depot without payment, either in kind or coin, of the cost commensurate with the distance

119 I was given to understand that payment for removal of debris included the cost of carting materials to depots But it was observed that in May 19 carting of materials to depots was specially paid for It is explained in this connection that at the early period carting of materials was separately charged for as that latterly when there was *competition* among the task workers some to payment for carting materials was not allowed the distance to be noted being so This means that contractors who removed materials to the depot without payment even for removal of debris in January 1904 (*vide* para 118 *supra*) refused to remove the materials in May 1905 though they were this time duly paid for removal of debris If in January 1904 the contractors removed materials without payment even for removal of debris, it can safely be presumed that they would have very thankfully done so, if they were paid for removal of debris only in May 190 It is thus plain that payment for removal of debris included even so far back as January 1904, charges for carting materials to depôts and that separate charge amounting to Rs 58 11 0 paid therefor in May 190 was unnecessary

120 A statement (No 19) showing cases in which though after partial demolition which is necessary the owners were [illegible] away the material free, demolition has been fully paid for Granting that half rates for demolition after

the removal of materials, are passable, the Board has suffered a loss of Rs 75-1-0, *vide* the statement The diary in which this point was noticed is not yet replied to

CONSTRUCTION

121 Serious irregularities noticed are detailed in Appendix B, under the two following heads —

(*a*) Overpayments or other items of loss to the Board

(*b*) Excesses over rates sanctioned or stipulated, etc

122 (*a*) *Overpayments, etc* —Overpayments or other items of loss to the Board amounts to Rs 3,636 0-6 as detailed in Appendix B More important items have been dealt with individually in the following paragraphs —

No I Drainage Area

123 In the final bill of Pillappa, Mallappa and Muniswamiraju, dated 25th October 1905 to 20th November 1905 for Rs 1,305 13 8, 60,641 c ft of machine ground Surki mortar concrete have been passed at Re 0 4 3(which is the tendered rate) instead of 60,338 c ft as per total quantity of final measurements recorded The overpayment on this account is Rs 80 7 9 Taluk Maistry K Ramannah took the measurements and prepared the bill which was checked by Sub divisional Clerk D Venkatachalliah and Cashier and Accountant T G Subba Rao The Executive Engineer says that the latter detected the error in quantity, but did not correct the amount The Executive Engineer has been requested to recover the overpayment

Ittigegud Drainage Area

124 In the final bill, dated 19th September 1905 in favor of Ramaswamaiya for Rs 667 5 10, a sum of Rs 174 7 2 has been included as remission of fine as previously deducted from the contractor s bills The details for Rs 174 7 2 are found to be as follows —

	Rs	a	p	
	42	13	0	Fine inflicted on the contractor
	12	8	0	Gullam Hussain s bill dated 29th August 1904
	86	14	2	Janarappa s bill dated 29th August 1904
	32	4	0	Manikyachari as per bill dated 28th August 1904
Total	174	7	2	

The last 3 items are those paid to the task workers for work done by them Their inclusion therefore in the bill of Ramaswamaiya is not understood The Executive Engineer states that the late Chairman alone can explain this The addition was initialled by A S Kuppuswami Mudaliar, Sub overseer, and passed by the Sub divisional Officer, and the Executive Engineer Mr J E A D'Cruz, explains that a sum of Rs 119 6 9 was deducted under his orders from the contractor s bill for work done by some task workers and that not only that this deduction has been condoned, but a further payment of Rs 55 0 5 paid to other task workers was made under the orders of the late Chairman and Mr T S Seshaiengar, Officiating Executive Engineer Mr J E A D Cruz, it is said, was on leave then The Sub overseer says that he included the items in the Measurement Book under the Officiating Executive Engineer's personal orders, while Mr H F Marker states that he merely signed the bill as the Executive Engineer was already satisfied about the claim and the bill signed by No 2 Sub divisional Officer (Mr C S Krishnaswamier) These explanations go to show that Rs 174 7 2 was paid to Ramaswamaiya who was not entitled to the amount

Formation of Dodda Holegeri

125 Bill, dated 21st May 1907, in favor of Lingegowda for Rs 98 2 10 an account of constructing compound walls of houses in Block No 1, in New Dodda Holegeri was paid and the cost of the work was ordered by the late Chairman to be recovered from the parties concerned. This recovery has not yet been made Extract from my diary wherein this point was raised has been forwarded to the Chairman for recovery and adjustment

57

Supplying Water to Idga Extension

126 Out of 1,560 R ft of 3 inches pipes removed from Doddaholageri, payment has been made for laying 1,008 R ft in the Idga Extension The balance of 552 R ft is not accounted for The Executive Engineer says that what was not utilised, there is correspondence to show, was handed over to the Municipality by Sub divisional Officer Mr C S Krishnaswamier The correspondence shows that the Sub divisional Officer's name was finally ordered by the Chairman to be placed in the Defaulter's Book for allowing the Municipality to meddle with the pipes No acknowledgment of the Municipality is forthcoming for delivery of these pipes to them, nor have any further steps been taken to secure the pipes. The Board has suffered in this single instance, a loss of not less than Rs 276 at the rate of Re 0 8 0 per running foot

Drainage, etc, in Blocks 2 and 3 of No V Drainage Area

127 A sum of Rs 114 6 1 was charged to the work as value of 9 bent tube syphons Fixing of only one pipe has been paid for, and the other eight syphons valued at Rs 101 10 9 have not been accounted for The Executive Engineer who says that the matter escaped notice of the Accounts Branch of his office, has been requested to credit the amount to the Mysore City Improvement Fund, and bring the syphons on to Stock Accounts, as completion report for the work has already been sent up

Laying Doulton's Pipes

128 In the final bill dated 25th June 1906 in favor of Messrs Maloney and Jackman, for Rs 1,365 6 10, the following overpayments amounting to Rs 71 5 0 have occurred owing to errors in calculation and addition —

	Rs	a	p	
	0	7	0	For 3½ Cubic yards of earthwork excavation at Re 0 2 0 a C yd
	0	14	0	For 4 C yds of Muram and gravel at Re 0 3 6 a C yd
	70	0	0	For 320 C ft of burnt brick in machine ground surki mortar at Re 0 3 6 a C ft
Total	71	5	0	

The bill was checked in the Sub division Office by Clerk D Subba Rao, evidently with the Measurement Book wherein he is expected to verify the arithmetical accuracy of the contents and the total transcribed into the bill It is not possible to find out the errors without checking the calculations in the Measurement Book Whether Measurement Book was also sent to the Executive Engineer's and Chairman's offices along with the bill has not been stated by the Executive Engineer, who has however been requested to recover and adjust the overpayment

129 In bill dated 23rd April 1905 in favor of Puttegowda for Rs 251 5 0 removal of 1,036 R ft 9 inches old pipes has been paid for and no account is maintained of these pipes Mr H F Marker Sub divisional Officer explains that these were removed to the Stores being old ones and nearly half of them broken and unserviceable They were afterwards used it is said on different works Cost of these old pipes is not less than Rs 1,000 at any rate

Filling the Northern Arm of Doddikeri

130 While checking the accounts of this work I found that in the final bill of contractor Puttegowda 240 railing stones each requiring 3 square feet of bed slabs were fixed Against 720 square feet of bed slabs thus required only 660 square feet were charged for This difference was found (on referring to the Measurement Book) to be due to an alteration of figures therein made The Sub divisional Officer explains that only 220 stones were fixed against 240 collected leaving 20 stones at site To secure payment for these stones also, A S Krippuswami Mudaliar, Sub overseer, increased the figures by 20 Though the alteration was made in a very objectionable manner the Sub divisional Clerk D Subba Rao failed to notice it The 240 stones were accordingly paid for at Rs 3 per stone Payment was again made for these 20 stones carted and fixed on the compound wall road Sub overseer D Krishna Rao, who knew presumably that these stones were paid

for, billed for the same in connection with the rampart wall road The Sub divisional Officer says however that the overpayment of Rs 60 may be recovered from the contractor's arrears

EXPERIMENTAL HOUSES AT IDGA AND JALAPURI EXTENSIONS

131 That the cost of experimental houses constructed in the Idga and Jalapuri Extensions does not include value of old slabs used, has already been stated under sale of Experimental Houses The fixing of 996 R ft of ridge tiles at 0-0 6 per R ft have been paid for without evidently charging the value *viz*, Rs 31-2-0 (996 R ft at Re 0-0 6 per R ft as per deduction in Mannaji's bill for Jalapuri buildings) of the tiles to the work The Executive Engineer says that the cost of the tiles has been included in the rate paid for roofing But in the Completion Report of Constructing Experimental Houses at Idga No I Design the excess under roofing was explained by the same officer to be due partly to ridge tiles having been put and no special provision made therefor in the estimate The rate paid for roofing is that sanctioned, and it is not therefore practicable to reconcile these statements which are apparently contradicting

132 It is at the same time very strange to observe that as per Executive Engineer's statement, the rate paid for roofing should include value of ridge tiles but not the cost of fixing them which has been paid for separately Rates which include cost of materials do include labour also, though those which include labour may or may not include cost of materials

133 It is however apparent that the rate paid for roofing does not include value of ridge tiles, and much less has the cost of tiles been charged to the work It is most probable that the ridge tiles are from the materials obtained from dismantled buildings The value of the tiles should therefore have been credited to the City Improvement Fund

134 Regarding omission to charge to the buildings the cost of slabs fixed therein, the Executive Engineer states that the slabs were old ones removed from old drains, and that they were the Municipal property Municipal properties in the areas under the operation of the Trust Board vest in the Board for the time being But if as the Executive Engineer says he thought that the slabs were the Municipal property he should not have used them without the permission of that body or without paying for them In the former case, valuation of the slabs with reference to their then condition should have been credited to the Mysore City Improvement Fund, by debiting the same *per contra* to the buildings In the latter case however, the value paid would necessarily have been charged to the buildings Omission to do this has ended in loss to the Board or the Municipality to the extent of Rs 127 4 3 as stated in para 53 *supra*, as the cost of the buildings as per accounts is recoverable from purchasers of the houses

NO II DRAINAGE AREA, ETC

135 It is observed that in No II Drainage area and laying of Doulton's pipes 38, 776 R ft of slabs were removed from old drains and the fixing of only 18,102 R ft has been paid for There is no account for the difference, which at anna 1 per running foot amounts in value to Rs 1 131 6 0 The Executive Engineer says that in resetting slabs there is an amount of wastage due to cuttings, fittings and making them to suit, and that possibly, the stones were used in No II Drainage area and other works as well As regards covering slabs in laying Doulton's pipes, Mr H F Marker, Sub divisional Officer explains that they were old slabs, some broken, some with half holes cut in them for fixing manhole covers They were used in different works and *no proper account was maintained*, as they were old and unserviceable He adds that the subordinates will be asked to report if they have taken any slabs from the office and used anywhere

136 It is in the above circumstances clear that no proper explanation of the difference is forthcoming, and it is not possible to say in the absence of any account, whether the Board has not suffered any more loss in this respect and if so to what extent But the dealing with Government property in this off hand and non chalant manner cannot sufficiently be deprecated

(b) Excesses over rates sanctioned or stipulated and charges made against wrong estimates

137 The excess payments on this account aggregate Rs 3,052 7 3 of which more important ones have been dealt with in the following paragraphs —

JALAPURI DRAINAGE AREA

138 A well was sunk in the Jalapuri Extension at a cost of Rs 110 8-11 to provide *water supply*, and charged to the *Drainage* of the Extension A separate estimate should have borne the cost

139 A sum of Rs 57 10 4 (including Rs 20 7 1 cost of materials) was spent for constructing an Ookad It is said that the Municipal Ookad which was in the way was removed to widen the rampart wall road, and another built under the Chairman's orders A separate estimate should have been sanctioned for this work

EXPERIMENTAL HOUSES AT IDGA AND JALAPURI EXTENSIONS

140 In the construction of Experimental Houses at Jalapuri, excesses of Rs 63 0 0 and 70 0 0 were incurred under jungle wood doors and windows respectively in No II Design The Executive Engineer ordered that these excesses should "be recovered from parties building houses" The first excess and only Rs 14 out of the second, were nevertheless adjusted by writes back to the Idga Extension and No I Design The Executive Engineer explains that the excess under "Big windows' was counterbalanced by corresponding reduction in the number of small windows fixed, that the excess under 'Doors" was adjusted by deductions of value of two doors from another contractor and the transfer of other doors to stock, and that therefore no recovery of the excesses was necessary As a matter of fact, the cost of windows and doors (paid for evidently after they were fixed to the buildings) has been reduced in accounts to Rs 56, while the materials fixed to the buildings are not presumably pulled out and taken away as no charge either for removing or replacing them appears in accounts It will thus be seen that the accounts do not, in this case, represent the actual cost of the work as carried out, as the adjustments were made evidently to show less excess in accounts without regard to the fact that the doors and windows remained fixed to the buildings

141 It was also observed that the old tiles obtained from demolished houses were used for roofing the experimental houses and that the roofing was paid for at the sanctioned rate of Rs 7 per square deducting from the bills of contractors concerned, value of the tiles at Rs 3 per 1 000 The sanctioned rate was evidently intended to cover the cost of roofing with *new* tiles To pay at the sanctioned rate for roofing with old tiles evidently entails overpayment unless the cost of new tiles is the same as that of old ones The Executive Engineer while stating that the old tiles were not in any way inferior in quality to new ones, and that in using them one is certain of using well burnt tiles that have stood the test of time omits to state whether the cost of new tiles is the same as that of old tiles The objection was why the roofing with old tiles was paid for at the rate payable for roofing with new tiles, and not why the old tiles were used Whether the fact that the old tiles were not in any way inferior in quality to new ones is enough to warrant payment for old tile roofing at the rate for new tile roofing deserves consideration It is said that the cost of new tiles is Rs 4 8 0 per 1 000 and that 450 tiles are required for a square of roofing Old tiles having been sold to contractors at Rs 3 per 1,000 the difference in cost between the new and old tiles is Rs 1 8 0 per 1,000 or Q 10 9 for 450 required for a square of roofing In all 669 88 squares of roofing having been carried out the overpayment on this account amounts to not less than Rs 450

142 Sanctioned rates for mud walling per cubic foot and mud plastering per square are respectively 5 pies and 8 annas Rates paid are 0 0 6 and 0 9 0 Rate paid to Ponnusawmy for mud plastering at Idga Extension is 10 annas Payment of these higher rates involved an excess of Rs 113 12 4 The Executive Engineer explains that these high rates were necessary owing to the difficulty of getting water in the new extension No authority is evidently forthcoming for these high rates paid

143 At page 27 of measurement book No 2 for constructing houses in Idga a quantity of 1 585 cubic feet of mud walling has been recorded as having been carried out but not billed and paid for The Executive Engineer is unable it is said to ascertain the circumstances under which the item was omitted The Sub Overseer or Sub Divisional Officer and clerk concerned are not now in the service of the Board

FORMATION OF NEW DOD HOLAGERE

144. In Lingegowda's bill dated 5th April 1906, 8,440 square yards of watering roadway at ½ pie per square yard, or Rs 21-15-6 have been paid besides a lump-sum of Rs 30 for special watering for 2 days Consolidation was already paid for and the rate for consolidation includes charges for watering also Mr D'Crus explains that this payment was made when he was absent on 3 months' privilege leave, and that the work is understood to have been done under the Chairman's personal orders and supervision The Executive Engineer who was asked to recover the excess, if sanction of competent authority is not obtained, states that the request has been communicated to the Chairman

145 From the final bill dated 1st to 21st June 1907 of B Pillappa, for Rs. 884-7-11, it is observed that an excess of Rs 419-9-4 has been paid in the shape of higher rates as detailed below —

Description of work	Quantity of work	Rate payable	Rate paid	Difference	Amount
	Rs a p	Rs a. p.	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Silt traps, coping slabs 3" to 4½"	807 s. ft.	0 3 6	0 6 0	0 2 6	126 1 6
Latrine, machine ground surki mortar	2245 96 c ft	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 0 6	129 1 8
Concrete	673 36 c. ft	0 4 6	0 6 0	0 1 6	
Teakwood doors	269 s ft	0 6 2½	1 6 0	0 9 9½	164 6 2
				Total	419 9 4

The Executive Engineer who stated that the excess was owing to change of design, was asked to obtain the sanction of competent authority therefor He states in reply as follows —

"The change of design is with the knowledge of Chairman He has, as the head of the Department, inspected the works from time to time and in many instances issued direct orders to subordinates and Sub Divisional Officers without the knowledge of the undersigned In unique projects like the Mysore City Improvements, it is not possible to anticipate all the details of work to be carried out and the *estimates are only for the probable cost* of the special design that may be adopted which is of course subject to alterations and improvements which may be found necessary in the interest of the work during execution at the *discretion* of the Engineer The deviation is not radical, and it is possible always to obtain in writing sanction of higher authorities to small deviations either in design or rate made or passed by the Executive Engineer in the interest of work Their approval itself is sufficient sanction The present estimates are framed in the manner dictated by past experience of five years In this connection, *vide* the revised estimate submitted to Government after approval by the Board

This explanation bears out the statement I made in para 73 *supra* as to how a sanctioned estimate is regarded The Public Works Department Code which requires the sanctioned designs and estimates to be closely adhered to has not lost sight of the fact of alterations and excesses becoming necessary during execution The Mysore City Improvement Regulation also makes ample provision for such deviations All that is necessary in cases like this is to obtain in writing the sanction previous or subsequent according to urgency of competent authority, without prejudice to the progress of the work at the discretion and on the responsibility of the officer to whom the execution is entrusted The objection raised is therefore why no such sanction was obtained, and not why the deviations were allowed The fact that the Chairman inspected the works many times or that he issued verbal orders, is of no avail, unless such orders are ratified by the Board or Government (who are the authorities competent to sanction the same and not the Chairman) subsequently in writing The Public Works Department Code makes the officer entrusted with the execution of works responsible for securing such confirmations Beyond stating that it is not possible to obtain such sanctions, the Executive Engineer has not offered a convincing explanation of the impossibility The Mysore City Improvement Regulations do not delegate the power of permitting alterations—small or otherwise, to any authority other than the Board or Government

COUNTERGRADING PURNAIYA'S NALA

146 A sum of Rs 950 7 6 being 30 per cent of value of earthfilling below water was paid as follows to the contractors concerned —

		Rs	a	p
Lingegowda 1 601 c yards at 2½ annas		250	2	6
B Siddappa 1 106	do	172	13	0
Fathakhan 3 376	do	527	8	0
	Total	950	7	6

This sum was paid under the Chairman's orders contained in his No 360 of the 16th July 1907 wherein it was stated that as the total quantity of work done including the 30 per cent for settlement was within the quantity sanctioned in the estimate and as the level filled in was reported to be higher than that originally sanctioned, the allowance of 30 per cent might be *conceded* The payment was thus evidently a *concession* on the score that it does not involve any excess over the sanctioned quantity! But as a matter of fact, the sanctioned quantity was exceeded by 10,133 cubic yards or the cost by Rs 1,382 at end of June 1908 The Executive Engineer nevertheless stated that the concession was only an apparent one that the measurement given in filling was found, when tested with excavation, to be much less owing to settlement under water, and also to sections under water not being measurable accurately This was investigated, he says, both by the Chairman and himself, and the allowance made only on filling under water The excess was due to additional work, it is said, carried out in February, March and April 1908 The Executive Engineer who was asked to produce sanction of competent authority for the extra work done, says that he has communicated the request to the Chairman

LAYING OUT SITES IN IDGA EXTENSION

147 In the final bill of Lingegowda dated 3rd to 7th August 1907 carting earth and filling roads have been paid for though not provided in the sanctioned estimate Average rate of annas 3 sanctioned is for earthwork *cutting* for roads and conservancy lanes for different soils The Executive Engineer who was asked to say whether there is sanction of competent authority to pay this rate for only carting and filling says that this work was done and paid for at the rates prevailing in the Division and according to the load carted and that the rate of annas 3 was only an average rate The load carted has not been given in the measurement book and no authority is evidently forthcoming for payment at a higher rate for less difficult work

No II DRAINAGE AREA

148 In the final bill dated 1st to 12th July 1906 in favor of Messrs Maloney and Jackman for Rs 3 850 15 2 it is observed that 1,135 cubic feet of machine ground surki mortar concrete for cisterns and silt traps have been paid for at 0 4 0 instead of at 0 3 3 as agreed upon resulting in an overpayment of Rs 53 3 3 The Executive Engineer who stated that the concrete used was of the kind used for drains and not ordinary concrete proposed originally has been requested to quote the authority under which the higher rate was paid No reply has yet been received

149 From the final bill of E Ranga Rao Naidu dated 20th February 1808 for Rs 593 12 4 it is seen that a sum of Rs 208 3 9 detailed below was overpaid to him in the shape of higher rates than those for which the contractor agreed in writing to carry out the works —

	Rate paid			Rate agreed			Excess		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Cement plastering ¼ thick per square	5	4	0	4	12	0	1	1	8
Resetting slabs and pointing joints per square foot	0	2	6	0	0	6	93	12	0
Machine ground surki mortar concrete do	0	4	0	0	3	3	113	6	1
				Total			208	3	9

The Executive Engineer explains that the cement plastering was an experimental work to strike a rate that Rs 4 12 0 was for cement rendering that the slabs were dressed and that the machine ground surki mortar concrete used was one where the aggregate was the same as for drains (and not large as originally intended) and that therefore there was *no excess whatever* The authority which was not pointed out for the rates paid has been called for

150 In the final bill dated 20th January 1908 in favor of Chennakesava Mudaliar for Rs 236-11-8, an overpayment of Rs 194 2 0 as detailed below was observed —

	Rate paid			Rate agreed			Excess			
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	
1 Earthwork							0	8	0	4 cubic yards overpaid
2 Cement plastering ¼"	5	4	0	4	12	0	1	9	0	
3 Machine ground surki mortar concrete	9	4	0	0	3	3	91	0	6	
4 Do further rate	9	1	0				69	14	0	
5 Carting and filling earth	0	1	6				15	10	6	once disallowed
6 Resetting of slabs etc	0	0	9	0	0	6	15	8	0	
				Total			194	2	0	

The first item of excess is explained to be due possibly to accumulation of error owing to decimal points in detail, the second, to the inability of the contractor to do the work for less, the third, to the concrete used being of the kind used for drains, the fourth, to extra rate allowed for temporary centering, the fifth, to disallowance for the time being pending inspection and the sixth, to carting charge allowed The Executive Engineer has been requested to recover and adjust the overpayment Authority for excess rates paid and written orders authorising re-inclusion of the item (once disallowed) in a subsequent bill for payment have been called for

151 In the bill for final measurements dated 15th June 1907 in favor of M Siddappa and Siddaiya, it is observed that Rs 111 5 6 as shown below have been overpaid chiefly on account of excess rates allowed —

	Rate paid			Rate agreed			Excess			
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	
Machine ground surki mortar concrete c ft	0	4	0	0	3	3	76	11	0	
Do c ft	0	1	0				15	6	0	
Do c ft	0	3	9	0	3	3	3	11	6	
Teakwood doors square foot	1	4	0	1	0	0	15	0	0	
Slabs reset with mortar R ft							0	9	0	wrong calculation
				Total			111	5	6	

The excess under machine ground surki mortar concrete has been explained to be due to concrete being of the kind used for drains and not ordinary concrete as originally intended, while that under teakwood doors is stated to be due to pannelled doors fixed instead of ordinary ones The overpayment of 0-9-0 was however admitted to have resulted from a clerical error The Executive Engineer has been requested to quote authority for the excess rates paid

PURCHASING AND LAYING DAUI TON S PIPES

152 In the final bill of Messrs Maloney and Jackman dated 25th June 1906 for Rs 1,365 6 10, a quantity of 7529-55 c ft of machine ground surki mortar concrete is found to have been paid for at 0 4 0 a cubic foot instead of at 0 3 9, (the rate sanctioned as well as tendered and accepted) resulting in an overpayment of Rs 117 10 5 The Executive Engineer says that the use of small gelly warranted the payment of this rate which he says is equitable In his No 413 of the 11th August 1906, he reported to the Chairman that the work done was of superior material and there were savings to meet the extra cost Sanction of competent authority for this excess rate is however called for

153 Charges amounting to Rs 267 15 6 for work done under brick in surki mortar and constructing and dismantling the same were debited to "earthwork excavations hard soil" under the orders of the Executive Engineer It was observed that debiting to earthwork the cost of brick work was not justifiable inasmuch as the accounts would show the charge as incurred on earthwork which is not a fact But the Executive Engineer s explanation runs as follows —

The debit is justifiable and the Auditor's innuendo is only from ignorance of facts The brickwork was the side of Captain Purchase s drain which slipped in course of excavation for the ovoid sewer that hugged the drain Hence this

expenditure was due to the item 'excavation directly and *the debit was quite justifiable There should have been no brickwork if there was no excavation* The bill does not attempt at any veiling of facts and the order of debit is on the bill *The debit is correct* ' If brickwork can be charged to earthwork excavation in this way because brickwork was the immediate result of excavation then the cost of re erecting a building which collapsed as the result of an excavation may also be so charged to excavation ! If such a debit is correct, then the debit objected to is also correct But as a matter of fact, cost of brickwork, etc , is always charged for separately under their appropriate heads such as, brick in clay or chunam, stone in clay, etc " Despite this fact, the Executive Engineer in his short explanation emphasises *thrice* the correctness of the debit and characterises the statement of the auditor as an innuendo

154 Cement plastering is an unsanctioned item Two rates of Rs 7 and Rs 9 per square have been paid to Sanjivappa and Appajappa The Executive Engineer who stated that the rate for cement plastering ½" thick was Rs 8 per square, *vide* para 159 *et seq* says that the rate for cement plastering ½' thick varies from Rs 7 to Rs 9 according to different proportions of sand and cement used and that these are, by no means, abnormal rates While pointing out that it was irregular to have paid different rates to different persons or to the same person for the same kind of work, sanction of competent authority for carrying out unsanctioned work has been called for

155 In the following cases different units were employed and different rates paid for almost the same items of work

	Unit	Rate Rs	a	p
1 Dismantling and rebuilding revetted sides of storm water drains No III drainage area	C ft	0	1	0
2 Reconstructing storm water drains in rough stones in No V drainage area	C yd	0	10	0
3 Dismantling and reconstructing storm water drains in No IV drainage area	C yd	1	3	0
4 Covering slabs removed and relaid in No III drainage area	Sq ft	0	0	6
Covering slabs removed and relaid in No IV drainage area	Sq ft	0	1	6
5 Removing and rebuilding the box drain in No III drainage area	R ft	0	0	9
6 Removing and reconstructing box drain with burnt stone slabs in No IV drainage area	Sq ft	0	1	0

The Executive Engineer s explanations for the above are given below —

(1) It is with pointing with mortar Please see the measurement book In the bill it is omitted to be written Sunki mortar pointing has been made So, cubic foot was taken as the unit for payment

(2) The usual rates for revetment with old stones on the site is 10 annas per cubic yard and more if the stones are bigger in size and brought from any distance Old stones were used Hence the rate and no pointing

(3) New stones were used Hence the rate of Rs 1 3 0

(4) and (5) The rate varies with the thickness of slabs and their size Heavy raw stones are paid at the rate of Re 0 1 6 This included filling with earth on them

(6) This is the usual unit in which box drains are paid They are thin slabs and each running foot means four running feet as there are four slabs to be removed Two on sides one at bottom and one at top This may be paid per square foot also by measuring the actual square feet of slabs removed in case the slabs are bigger in size than the ordinary rate provides All these small items though in wording look to be the same or to be judged according to local circumstances as convenient positions big size of stones etc that prompts the different rates I must admit that, in the absence of sanctioned rates and units for the items, I am unable to follow the explanations

NAZARBAD DRAINAGE AREA

156 In the final bill of B Siddappa, dated 5th February 1905 for Rs 3,102-4-0, 388 c yds of rough stone revetment were paid for—118½ at Re 1 and the rest at Rs 1½ as per original entries of average depth made in page 21 of measurement book No 15 by Sub-overseer, D Krishna Rao The depth stands corrected in measurement book in red ink from 5 to 3½ feet by the Executive Engineer The quantity payable as per this correction was only 271 6 c yds, resulting in an overpayment of Rs 174-9-7 A deduction of 19 cubic yards having however been subsequently effected, the overpayment stands reduced to Rs 146 1-7 The corrections are not dated by the Executive Engineer who has however dated as 17th and 15th to 17th June 1905, his check measurement of drains He says now that these dates are the dates of his check measuring the revetment also Cashier Kuppu Rao checked the calculations in the measurement book and compared the bill on the 29th and 30th June 1905 The bill was paid on the 30th June 1905 The Executive Engineer says that cashier Kuppu Rao omitted, intentionally or not, to take in the corrections, and that the work was subsequently rectified as to thickness and height, (*i e*, by raising the revetment to a height of 5 feet in order to correspond with the quantity paid for, although there was no necessity for such increased height) He adds that, in places, the height being more and breadthless, there has been practically no overpayment whatever although there might have been rectification of work by Sub overseer due to the corrections not having been taken in by Kuppu Rau While calling upon the Executive Engineer to obtain and submit Kuppu Rau s explanation for the omission, it has been pointed to him that the height of revetment was measured to be 4 and 5 feet in September and November 1904, and that these measurements were duly checked by C S Krishna swamier, Sub divisional Officer According to the Executive Engineer's statement this is an instance where work is carried out to accord with measurements previously recorded! One point, however, deserves consideration in this respect The Executive Engineer has apparently taken no steps either against the Sub overseer who was found in June 1905 to have recorded over *measurements* or against the Sub divisional Officer who has passed the same as correct! Even in May 1909 when the Executive Engineer found that the work was subsequently rectified by the Sub overseer to accord with the measurements recorded by him, no action seems to have been taken in the matter! The cashier s explanation is yet due

157 The following charges are found debited to works without sanction of competent authority —

Rupees 1 257 difference between Rs 3 352 cost of an oil engine and mill and Rs 2 100 sanctioned for the same debited to No II drainage area

Rupees 1 527 cost of purchasing carrying and fitting of a mortar mill and repairing a steam engine debited to Forming New Dod Holagere

157a A sum of Rs 2,403 2 8 has been paid in instalments and at intervals from August 1906 to November 1907, to the Industrial School of Mysore The articles to which the claim relates were either ordered to be made by or purchased of, the Industrial School from before June 1905 Payments were made only on *Abstracts* of the claims preferred by the School at intervals after securing acknowledgments of the subordinates concerned for the articles mentioned therein The Executive Engineer explains "the fittings were urgently needed for works and were ordered as per actual requirements and issued and fitted to works The bills were subsequently received and paid, the charge being directly debited to works The fittings were, it *is believed*, fixed by the Industrial School" What the Executive Engineer refers to as "Bills" are the abstracts sent from time to time by the Industrial School of the sale notes issued by that Institution on every occasion of supply The abstracts should before payment, have therefore been verified with the sale notes on the one hand and the acknowledgments of the Subordinates concerned on the other Sale notes are not forthcoming, and payment has nevertheless been made without any scrutiny and merely on the strength of the testimony of the subordinates who acknowledge all the articles but who have none of them remaining unused The Executive Engineer *believed* in January 1909 that the fittings were fixed by the Industrial School! He now says that the charge for fitting *was* included in price of fittings done by the Industrial School The

Executive Engineer has not said anything as to why the sale notes are not forthcoming, and how, before payment, he satisfied himself with the correctness of the abstracts, apart from the acknowledgments of the subordinates

WATER SUPPLY TO THE IDGA EXTENSION

158 It was very strange to observe how against 1,273 r ft of 1" pipes available, the laying of 1,664 r ft of pipes could be paid for This, it is said, is not possible to explain at this distance of time

DRAINAGE AND OTHER WORKS IN BLOCKS NOS 92 AND 93 OR PORTION OF NO V, DRAINAGE AREA

159 Rate agreed upon by contractor Appajappa for cement plastering ¼" thick is Rs 4 8 0 per square against the sanctioned rate of Rs 5 8 0 Plastering with surki mortar rendering cement for which no rate was agreed upon was paid for at the same rate and at Rs 3 also Plastering with surki mortar has also been paid for Rs 3 and no rate was agreed upon for this item of work Plastering with ½" thick is paid for at Rs 7 0 0, 4 8 0, and also at Rs 8 0 0 per square and there is no tendered rate for this work The details as per the final bill are given below —

Plastering with surki mortar rendering cement (unsanctioned)

	Rs	a	p
Silt traps big and small	3	0	0
Repairing fountains cisterns and pipe laying and miscellaneous	4	5	0

Plastering with surki mortar (unsanctioned)

	Rs	a	p
Constructing road tunnel	3	0	0

Plastering with cement ½' thick (unsanctioned)

	Rs	a	p
Cisterns and pipe laying	7	0	0
Silt traps	4	8	0
Constructing sewage flush tank	8	0	0

The Executive Engineer says ' The rates current in the division for (1) surki mortar plastering, (2) surki mortar with cement rendering, (3) cement plastering ¼" and (4) cement plastering ½', are Rs 3 0 0 4 8 0, 5 4 0 and Rs 8 0 0 These rates have been arrived at after many experiments and calculations The tendered rate for ¼" cement plaster is Rs 4 8 0 and has been accordingly paid The other rates paid have been adjusted according to the nature and quantity of work If ½' cement plastering was found to be less, the contractor was paid only ¼ rates If the cement rendering was not thick enough, the Sub divisional Officer billed the same as surki plaster only without cement rendering with regard to rate Although rates have not been exceeded '

160 While calling upon the Executive Engineer to quote authority to carry out unsanctioned works and to payment of increased rates, it was pointed out to him that if ½' plastering was found to be less, the actual thickness of plastering done should have been noted in the measurement book and equitable rate paid If however plastering of less than ½" thickness is measured as one of ½' and the rate for ¼" thick plaster paid therefor, the records will in the absence of proof to the contrary show that ½' plaster was paid for at the rate payable for ¼' plaster which is not a fact The same remark is applicable to cement rendering of insufficient thickness being measured as surki plaster only This is even more serious as the nature of the work itself is given a wrong name quite different from actualities Measurement books are expected under para 1126 of the Public Works Department Code, to accord with facts and areliable to be put in as evidence in a Court of Law This method of measuring billing and paying is therefore very objectionable in as much as it nullifies the validity of the most important records of measurement and payment as statements of facts

Mysore city Imp T Bd

Filling the northern arm of Dodkere

161 In Puttegowda's bill dated 15th August 1906 for Rs 1,100-10 7, a quantity of 1,741 C yds of excavation and carriage of earth have been paid for at Re 0 5 1 instead of Re 0 4-6 (the rate sanctioned) resulting in an overpayment of Rs 63 7 7 The Executive Engineer says that the work was executed at various rates according to the lead, but the average of the above rates fell below the sanctioned rate, the rate in the estimate being only an average rate owing to variable leads Authority for the higher rate paid is called for

Tools and plant

162 The expenditure recorded under this head is Rs 17,864-7-0 to end of June 1908 and is classified as follows —(Vide Statement No 20)

New purchases —

		Rs	a	p
Surveying and Mathematical Instruments		3 402	15	7
Machinery		8 707	3	5
Tools		759	3	4
Office furniture		4 649	7	6
	Total	17 518	13	10
Repairs and carriages		345	9	2
	Total	17 864	7	0

Stores accounts

163 The examination of stores (Tools and Plant and Stock) accounts brought to light, some discrepancies of which the more important ones are referred to in the following paragraphs

164 In October, 1905, one cement pipe of 9″ was issued as per accounts wherein there was no balance The Executive Engineer says that this *small* difference of one pipe cannot be explained at this distance of time, and that it may be a surplus or a broken pipe As regards four gully traps issued without any balance in hand he says that there seems to have been some mistake as the Storekeeper was new to the work

165 The accounts show that in June 1905 there was a balance of six deitz lanterns which were not brought forward to July s account The Executive Engineer promises to call upon No III Sub Divisional Officer to explain what became of them, and his explanation is awaited

166 In August 1905, eleven water casks bought were not brought on to accounts The Executive Engineer has promised to trace them and make a report which is awaited

167 As regards 4 lbs of Sidorosthen paint shown as issued in the Stock Account Current for January 1908, when there was no balance, the Executive Engineer states that the matter will be looked into and reported. The report has not been received

168 An almirah was bought for Rs 30 in March 1907, and omitted in accounts This, it is stated, is *now* being accounted for

169 The above specimen of irregularities show that no systematic accounts were maintained from the beginning

170 Counting certificates of Tools and Plant and Stock are not prepared periodically and submitted either to the Board or the Government Mr T S Seshaiengar, Assistant Engineer, counted the Divisional stores on the 2nd February 1910 (when he relieved Mr J E A D Cruz who was then going on leave) and submitted to the Chairman a list of stores actually counted by him with No 52 of the 2nd February 1910 The deficiencies noticed therein are detailed below —

1 Teak wood chair
40 Cubic feet of Mathy wood stolen under investigation in the Police Department
1 Galvanized Iron elbow 2 —To be recovered from No I Sub divisional Officer
1 Hollow block mould

171 A sum of Rs 15 8 0 being the value of the marginally noted articles borne on stock accounts, has been written off the accounts in July 1907 by debit to No II Drainage area under the authority of Chairman's No 369 of the 19th idem In my "acquisition' diary for the week ended 15th May 1909, I raised the question as to the authority under which the Chairman exercised this power In reply Government Order No 11343—MI (277 04) 5 of 10th June 1905, para 5 was quoted as empowering the Chairman to order the write off in question But this order relates to cases of loss of tools and Plant and not to that of stock under which head the articles were borne It is thus apparent that the Chairman has in this case exercised a power not delegated to him

	Rs	a	p
12 Mortar pans	8	4	0
12 zinc buckets	6	12	0
1 Manhole key	0	8	0

ESTABLISHMENT

172 The expenditure on regular Establishment as per schedules submitted to the Comptroller with the monthly accounts amounts to Rs 1,88,342 15 11 to end of June 1908

173 An outlay of Rs 1,946 2 4 incurred in 1906 07 on account of temporary *works* establishment employed on Drainage works, recovery of loans and watching of materials was also debited to "Petty establishment' vide page 15 of the Board s Administration Report for 1906 07 A sum of Rs 200 representing the expenditure on account of pay of collection Mutsaddies during 1907 08 is similarly found debited to "Collection Staff"

174 The recorded outlay on account of Establishment amounts on the whole to Rs 1 90,489 2 3 The expenditure on works being Rs 14 28 433 11 3, the percentage of establishment on works outlay is 13 54 which is fair

175 Works establishment should be debited to Works estimates and not to regular establishment No limit is laid down for expenditure on this account This is very necessary as in the Public Works Department The amount to be spent on this account may be fixed by the Board at the beginning of each year with due regard to the requirements of that year the limit being of course subject to modification as necessity arises in the course of the year

176 The expenditure on collection staff is it is said, now debited to regular establishment

177 The acquittance rolls filed in the Chairman s and Executive Engineers offices were compared with the audited Establishment bills filed with the accounts in the Comptroller s office and found correct It was observed in some cases where payments were made by postal money order, that the postal receipts were attached to the Acquittance rolls Money order acknowledgments of the payees were forthcoming in some cases, but these were not pasted to the Acquittance Rolls nor were there the receipts of actual payees duly stamped where necessary A conclusive proof of payment to the correct individual being for obvious reasons necessary it is desirable to secure legal acquittances of actual payees Strict adherence to this procedure will be in conformity with the printed certificate (on bills) which is now signed evidently as a matter of formality only

SUSPENSE BALANCES

House building Loans

178 The recorded expenditure on this account is Rs 11 697 14 11 the aggregate of 242 loans granted to end of June 1908 including registration fee of Rs 1 10 0 paid in 73 cases The house building loans are granted to persons not being Government servants under the rules sanctioned in Government Notification No 3738 71 5, MI —dated 3—4th November 1904 for improving or constructing houses The rules require that a collateral security of not less value than double the loan given or personal security should be taken Two lists (Statements Nos 21 and 22) are herewith submitted one showing cases in which the rule regarding collateral security is violated, the other, in which loans have been granted to Government servants

179 Applications and bonds for loans are in the prescribed forms The loan bonds are exempt from stamp duty and the registration fee is reduced to half under Government Proceedings No 7515 7 MI 326 04 of the 25th February 1905 The registration fee paid by the Board is not included in the amounts for which bonds have been executed but treated in the Loan Ledgers a Co t recoverable

Application was not forthcoming in the case of Loan Order No 115, and Bonds in connection with Loan Orders Nos 201, 216 and 242

180 As per Sub Overseer Rozario's bill dated 25th March 1905 attached to Loan Order No 18 for Rs 120 advanced to Rosi Ammal, Rs 87 should have been deducted for value of land and materials as detailed in the margin But only Rs 55 have been deducted, and the balance Rs 65 paid The recovery of the arrears of Rs 32 is not traceable

Rs 55 12 0 land
Rs 31 4 0 materials
87 0-0

181 The expenditure under Loans is charged off, as if, to a final head, subject to the limit of the Budget provision in each year, and repayment of loan has been credited to Revenue This procedure seems wrong in principle The expenditure and receipts should be accounted for under a suspense head, as otherwise the unrecovered loan cannot for purposes of accounts be considered an asset of the Board I venture to suggest therefore that a Suspense Account designated " House Building Advances " be opened, that all expenditure and receipts on account of loan be duly debited and credited to this head in accounts and that, as in the case of Miscellaneous Advances, a schedule be prepared and sent up with accounts

182 In the Fund Accounts (Statement No 26) submitted herewith Rs 8,176 11 2 are shown as balance recoverable at credit of the Board under Loans, Rs 3,521-3 9 having been recovered to end of June 1908 out of Rs 11,697-14-11 lent

183 Balance under this head amounted to Rs 2,428 8 2 as detailed below against the Reserve limit of Rs 10,000

	Rs	a	p
Building materials	211	8	8
Timber	470	6	11
Metals	861	11	9
Painters stores	46	0	10
House fittings	82	12	9
Miscellaneous	753	15	3
Total	2 428	8	2

MISCELLANEOUS ADVANCES

184 Under this head there was a balance of Rs 1,539-10 3 on the 30th June 1908 This was adjusted by recovery in July and August 1908

GENERAL

185 A statement (No 23) of wrong debits is hereto attached These were duly noticed in my diaries They have been promised to be rectified in future accounts

186 Another list (No 24) is herewith submitted of cases in which amounts awarded on account of compensation have been sent to Court Only 37 of these cases fall under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act Remittance to the Court in other cases was due to the attachment by the Court of Contractors' dues orders may kindly be issued to trace under verification A separate report will be submitted if found necessary Credits of the items into the Civil Court Deposit Account in the Comptroller s Office

187 The Board Officers issued in all 9,900 cheques from 1st January 1904 to end of June 1908 Of this number 99 remained uncashed 73 were cancelled and 143 issued in lieu of others The number of cheques cashed should accordingly be 9,585 This was verified from the Treasury Pass Book and found to be correct

188 I made an attempt to prepare a balance sheet for the Trust Board, after the fashion of that for the Bombay Improvement Trust, there, the Trust has debited itself with the value of all vested land, Municipal or Government The cost of land used for roads, drains, public latrines and other works are found to have been duly debited to the projects concerned In the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board, no accounts are maintained of the extent or valuation of vested properties atnd of lands used for improvement purposes The projects do not provide for cost of land necessary for such purposes, and no debits have accordingly been raised on his account against the works concerned It will thus be seen that it is not

possible to estimate the actual assets of the Board and much less to prepare a balance sheet An attempt was however made by the Board to prepare a balance sheet in their Administration Report for 1905 06 No such balance sheet is seen appended to the Administration Report of the Board for the other years, for the simple reason that no account of extent and valuation of vested properties and their appropriation is maintained It will thus be seen that the preparation of a balance sheet for the Board is found, under the present circumstances, impracticable A Fund Account (Statement No 26) has however been prepared and attached to this Report From this, it will be seen that the Board has at its credit Rs 51,303 3 3 as detailed below —

	Rs	a	p
Suspense	12 144	13	7
Cash	39 158	5	8
Total	51 303	3	3

189. The Board had to spend Rs 2,969 9 10, as detailed in the margin for the audit of their Accounts to end of June 1908 The audit has brought to light irregularities of the following kinds involving a loss of Rs 64,066 2 11 to the Board as detailed in statement No 27

	Rs	a	p
Salary—			
Auditor from 6th September 1908 to 31st May 1910 including deputation allowance	2 452	1	10
Clerk from 19th September 1908 to 31st May 1910	510	0	0
Travelling allowance—			
Auditor	7	8	0
Total	2 969	9	10

(1) Cases of double payments of compensation for the same property

(2) Overmeasurements or more measurements than one for demolition of the same property

(3) Overpayments due to wrong calculations having been passed

(4) Payments for land in excess of what the accounts show as available for acquisition

(5) Materials unaccounted for

(6) Excesses resulting from payment of rates higher than those stipulated or sanctioned

(7) Amounts recovered but unremitted by the servants of the Board

(8) Excessive percentages passed in addition to market value in consideration of compulsory nature of acquisition Amounts which are due to the Board and for the recovery of which no steps were taken Houses for which demolition has not been charged for but which have been omitted in the Trust House List and Bills, etc , (on which payments were made) not produced for audit have also been entered in the Appendix Irregularities such as want of voucher unattested corrections or marks of illiterate persons, omissions of pencil entries in records and books, etc , are all found recorded in Appendix C

190 Deviations from estimates and excesses over sanctioned provisions have been brought to notice in the statement No 8 referred to in para 77 of this Report Amounts remaining unrecovered under loans and sales of Trust and Experimental Houses have been dealt with in their appropriate places under Receipts

191 Cases in which land and materials have been given free apparently without authority, loans which are given on insufficient security or on which no interest is charged have been enumerated in the lists referred to in paras 47 30 178 and 62 supra

192 It will be observed that the explanations generally offered are as follow —

Acquisition —Hurry of work, oversight, subordinates concerned being out of service, etc

It may be noted here that replies to these diaries furnished by the subordinates concerned, Accountant and Cashier of the Chairman office have been merely

passed on by the present Chairman without his remarks In the absence of such remarks, the explanations offered by the officials and subordinates will have to be taken as having been acquiesced in by the Chairman

Construction —Want of an Accountant in the Executive Engineer's office, newness of subordinates and office hands, necessity to charge designs and rates at the discretion of the Engineer and impossibility to obtain competent sanctions

193 A statement (No 25) of diaries yet unreplied to by the Chairman is herewith submitted The irregularities noticed in these have also been classified under appropriate heads with a remark "Diary not replied to ' The Executive Engineer's replies to the Comptroller's remarks on my diaries subsequent to 3rd April 1909 have not yet been received

194 From a perusal of this report and its enclosures, it will be clear that the scrutiny of the initial accounts of measurements and payments whether as regards compensation, demolition or other works, has not had the attention it deserved both in the Chairman s and in Executive Engineer s Offices It is not for me to say how far the explanations given are tenable especially where want of scrutiny would put the Board to pecuniary loss

195 I am aware that the time occupied in auditing the accounts of the Board for 4½ years ended 30th June 1908 is 20 months and 25 days, nearly half the period of which the accounts were audited The Books and accounts examined, the conditions in which they were found, the manner in which I audited the accounts, the amount of clerical work I had to do to render my scrutiny effective have been fully explained in their appropriate places, *e g* , Sales of Materials, payments of compensation, demolition, etc , I beg to submit in the circumstances explained the time that has been taken is not excessive

196 The Books and Accounts at present maintained in the Board will generally meet the requirements from an accounts point of view A Register of arrears of compensation which is very necessary has not been maintained The Chairman has however ordered the register to be opened now The desirability of printing receipt and book numbers also in the ad-interim receipt books may also be considered

197 The only means to secure better results are (1) a systematic maintenance of accounts (2) a close adherence to the provisions of the City Improvement Regulation, Civil Account and Public Works Department Codes, (3) an effective and timely scrutiny of the initial accounts of Revenue and Expenditure, and (4) a strict enforcement of defined division of labor and responsibility

198 In conclusion, I feel bound to thank the officers and officials of the Board who were ever ready to see that the records and information required by me for audit were furnished to me as promptly as possible I cannot omit mentioning that my Assistant V Subba Rao was of great service to me in this Audit work.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A NARASIMHAMURTI,
Auditor

Mysore,
23rd July 1910

Memo of Enclosures —Vide Statement No 28

GPB—40—5 1 11

X 3436

5 1

P W Serial No 114]

It is requested that in future communications on the subject, the No. and date of this letter and the distinguishing letters below the number as given opposite, may be quoted All communications should be addressed as follows :—Comptroller, Mysore Public Works and Railway Branch, Bangalore

No 1506 a/c

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
CENTRAL OFFICE OF ACCOUNTS,

Dated Bangalore, the 9 November 19 10.

FROM

J S CHAKRAVARTI, ESQ, M.A., F.R.A.S, etc,
Comptroller to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Public Works and Railway Branch.

To

C. S. Balasunderam Iyer Esq, B.A.,
Secretary to the Govt. of H. H.
The Maharaja of Mysore,
Genl. & Revenue Departments.

Sir,

In continuation of this office No.509/GA of the 6th August last submitting the report of Accountant Narasimhamurthi on the audit of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board Accounts up to end of June 1908, I have the honor to submit herewith a modified statement (No.24) of the Civil Court Deposits (referred to in para 186 of the Accountant's report) duly verified from the judicial Deposit Registers in the Civil Branch of my office

2. The modifications were mainly due to some of the cheques having been renewed and cashed and credited some months after, and to some others having been endorsed by the courts concerned in favor of parties who cashed them.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Comptroller,
P. W & Ry. Branch.

19.11.10

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

19

From

J S. CHAKRAVARTI,
M.A., F.R.A.S., etc.,
Comptroller to the Govt. of
H H the Maharaja of Mysore,
P W & R Branch

To

The Secretary to the
Government of Mysore
Genl & Rev. Dep

Dated 19

Despatched 23

No

Received

No 1506 E/1

SUBJECT

Submitting modified sta
No.24 of the Civil Court Deposi
connected with the Report of
Narasimhamurthi on the audit o
accounts of the Mysore City
ment Trust Board.

No. 24.

Statement shewing the properties disposed by the Board & the amounts sent to Civil Courts for Settlement
(Para 186 of the report)

May be a letter by a personal statement received in Secretary's letter no 1506 B dt 19/11/10 (Diary no 3436)

S) 3/12/10

Yes
3 12 10

10th May 05	88	II	8	88	73	2952	Khaja	
16th October 05	56	IV & V	81	51	282	251	[illegible]	
23rd October 05	48(a)	II	5	142	266	940	Imaum	
	27	IV & V	81	304	114	435	Karaja	
	28	do	81	310	128	322	do	
3rd July 05	16	IV & V	81	29 & 42	429		Vairam	
30th November 05	197	IV	60 & 63	103	244	296	Kara	
do	198	II	9	84	175	2003	Hamida	
23rd February 06	43	II	8	66		2894	Boraja	
19th June 05	29 & 32	Nandi Mahalla Halafori		16	333	Sarayan	Jagan	
9th June 05	146	II	5	2	59	688	Shama	
16th January 06	21 (a)	IV & V	81	21	1/333	27	Sanjeev	
25th May 05	161-2-3	Nandi Mahalla Halafori		13	340	Sarayan	[illegible]	
9th May 05	68 (a)	II	4	5	24	3241	Imaum	
8th December 05	38	II	6	41	41	1693	Syed da	
30th July 07	192(a)	II	3	27	189	3337	Parma	
11th February 08	45	III	1	12	45	35051	Sanka	
8th December 05	226	Nandi Mahalla				947	Chinna	
6th March 06	7	II	2	221	595	1106	Kuchan	
22/23 May 05	126-7-8	Nagarkal	38	50-51	1/66	1/48 & 2/12	Chama	
29th May 08	41	IV	62	39		68	Venkat	
3rd July 05	15	Halafori	40	46	5	882	Kunta	
8th December 05	37	do	27		9	2/10	Raja	
20th May 08	55	III	1	347 & 348	1/45	3437	Hamza	
				49 & 56	1/45 & 1/68	3443		
						3435	Kanta	
19th May 08	49	II	12	546 A	101	1568	Sikdar	
25th May 05	46	IV	64	220	92	733	Karaja	
25th June 08	58	III (a)	48	551	1/2	226	a Kara	
27th June 08	85	II	28	454 A	122	2874	Gana Ka	
2nd February 06	77			560 A	122 B	do	Gana	
do	243	Halafori	40	73		919	Vira	
do	248	II	3	13	139	3274	Ka Ka	
5th July 05	140	II	5	119	281	864	Ban	

	Subordinate Judge	71/81	10-5-07	169	0
	District Judge	64/54	16-12-07	191	0
	do	9/52	23-10-05	68	16
	do	13/49	3-8-05	172	14 8
	do	13/49		248	5 4
	do	10/46	3-7-05	83	0
	Subordinate Judge	84/94	30-11-07	16	0
	do	90/94	do	60	0
	do	58/55	23-2-06	403	0
	do	97/134	4-8-04	750	0
	District Judge	68/28	14-12-04	309	4
	do	84/59	19-6-05	34	4
	do	54/65	30-7-04	800	0
	do	44/43	9-5-05	64	0
	do	14/43	do	127	8
	Subordinate Judge	16/87	30-7-07	199	2
	do	20/98	11-2-08	215	0
	District Judge	84/40	17-4-05	230	0
	do	52/87	6-3-05	230	0
	do	88/90	22-8-04	324	0
	Subordinate Judge	9/101	29-5-08	172	8
	District Judge	86/59	3-7-06	94	10
	do	16/43	5-5-05	467	12
	Subordinate Judge	5/101	19-5-08	280	0
	do	99/99	do	175	0
	do	96/99	18-5-08	142	0
	do	53/101	22-6-08	230	0
	do	86/101	29-6-08	27	10
	do	72/101	do	200	0
	Principal Munsiff	94/35	23-2-05	99	0
	do	100/35	do	100	0
	do	23/47	14-4-05	37	0

[illegible]	159	II	6	125	235	1879	[illegible]	
22nd November	161	II	8	64	141	1383	[illegible]	
19th October	26	II	2	143	222	1516	Ramanna	
6th December	6	II	6	67	169	228	Kale Sow	
3rd January 06	24	III	3	108	163	2305	Abdul Ka	
11th April 06	41	II	2	267	267	15 92 93	Sankara	
3rd May 06	44	I	21+22	34	11		Hakim Sai	
22nd July 06	160	IV+V	81	7	353		Imrekhe	
14th August 06	110	II	5	161	346	1270	Pakkama	
12th September 06	77			162		1271	Kersan	
		II	6	181		1665	Kempanna	
24th October 06	70	II	2	366	580	1089	Chikka	
4th February 07	10	II	2	416	581	2/1089	Chikka	
8th do	62	II	13	121	290		Kalappa	
do	do	II	12	121	77	1094	Balaram Sa	
9th March 07	78	II	2	420	578	1087	do	
14th do	117	III (1)	1	63	41		Narasamb	
4th April 07	48	IV	64	66	5	617	Siddamma	
17th January 07	100	IV+V	87	42		367	Baramma	
16th September	87	II	4	99		3156	Kalappa Sa	
30th do	108	I	21+22	61		258	Lingamma	
21st March 08	81+82						Haji Sayad	
7th April 08	10	[illegible]	91		261	220	Kanakam	
18th May 08	41	IV	64		217	653		
do	42	IV	64	221	217	653	Mohadam	
do	45	IV	62	38	10	106	Lingamma	
29th do	71	IV	62	39		68	Venkatap	
5th March 08	20	III (2)	46	46		2/143	Ramappa	
29th June 08	83	IV	60+63	111	69	1708	Subbaya	
7th November	55						Bakacha	
29th August	163						do	

[illegible]
1/6/10

Principal Munsiff	36/47	21-7-05	238	a	a
do	49/52	22-11-05	280	a	0
do	93/57	19-10-05	149	2	0
do	28/54	1-12-05	140	a	a
Subordinate Judge	93/54	3/2/06	290	a	a
Principal Munsiff	43/54	11-4-06	200	a	a
Subordinate Judge	3/64	30-6-06	100	a	0
Principal Munsiff	37/47	22-7-05	222	8	a
do	10/64	14-8-06	111	8	0
do	8/6	12-9-06	385	a	10
do	80/68	24-10-06	35	4	a
do	92/74	4-2-07	84		0
Subordinate Judge	6/76	8-2-07	161	a	a
Principal Munsiff	94/76	9-2-07	34	12	8
do	2/78	4-3-07	200	a	a
do	39/79	4-4-07	22	3	0
do	30/85	17-1-07	19	7	8
do	47/88	16-9-07	240	a	a
do	12/90	30-9-07	111	8	a
Subordinate Judge	25/99	21-3-08	65	a	0
do	45/99	7-4-08	293	a	a
do	91/99	18-5-08	75	a	a
do	92/99	do	154	a	0
do	95/99	do	438	10	0
do	97/97	29-5-08	72	0	a
Principal Munsiff	94/98	5-3-08	41	4	3
Subordinate Judge	78/101	29-6-08	596	3	a
Principal Munsiff	73/23	7-11-04	50	4	8
do	68/48	29-8-05	30	2	0

24-7-10

Immediate

G R.S 29A]

1910 94

56

From

Secy to the Govt of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Genl and Rev Dept

To The Supdt,
Govt Printing

Dated

Despatched 3-12-10

Received

General No 4814

No MCR-10-5

Enclosure No

Has the honour to forward herewith in original the report on the result of the audit of Mysore City Improvement Board Accounts from the commencement up to end of June 1909 together with all its [illegible] and [illegible]

Copy

For careful return when done with)

MGCPL—4,000—16-3-09

request the Labor 57 to
be so good as to have
50 share copies thereof
printed and sent to
this office within a
week from this date.

"By order

Secy

Friedel
23/1/47

Ml 88-10-6, 58

P W Serial No 114]

It is requested that in future communications on the subject the No and date of this letter and the distinguishing letters below the number as given opposite may be quoted All communications should be addressed as follows —Comptroller Mysore Public Works and Railway Branch Bangalore

No 2016 / G.A.

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
CENTRAL OFFICE OF ACCOUNTS

Dated Bangalore, the 21st January 1911.

FROM

J S CHAKRAVARTI, Esq, MA, FRAS, etc,
Comptroller to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Public Works and Railway Branch

To

C. S Balasunderam Iyer, Esq, B.A.,
Offg Secretary to the Govt of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departments

Sir,

With reference to my letter No 509/GA dated 6th August last submitting a report on the audit of the accounts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board to end of June 1908, I have the honor to report that some important records have been sealed and kept in the Mysore District Treasury awaiting the orders of Government as to whether the men concerned have to be prosecuted The Chairman of the Board requests for some of these records being returned on the ground that they are required for urgent reference in connection with the report to be submitted to Government regarding the amount misappropriated by the dismissed Collection Mutsaddi Srinivasa Rau While on the one hand the indefinite locking up of the records causes inconvenience, parting with them may on the other lead to valuable evidence being lost It is therefore requested that the orders of Government on the Audit Report be kindly obtained and communic

97

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEP

10

From

J S. CHAKRAVARTI, [redacted]
M.A , F.R.A.S., [redacted],
Comptroller to the Govt. of
H H the Maharaja of Mysore,
P W & By

To

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer
Offg: Secretary to
Government of
Gen. & Rev.

Dated 21 9

Despatched January 1911

Received

No 2016/82

SUBJECT

Soliciting orders of
ment on the Audit Report of
accounts of the Mysore City
ment Trust Board.

GPB- 1,30,— 6 -0

communicated to me at an early date.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J S Chahravarti

Comptroller,

P. W & Ry. Branch.

A.B.C.

21/1/11

60

6321
Urgent 26.1.11

Dear Mr Yates

Will you kindly let me know whether the printed copies of the Hubli Report of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Accounts sent with their office Docket No. 4814 of the 3rd Dec 1910 are expected

Yours etc

Sd/-

Sd/- Yates

26]

No. of letter replied to 1197

and Revenue Secretariat
(LB)
, the 11 11 1910

of issue 3 2 11

by MrHMR

File No 88-10
Serial No 7

63

No 6512

mle 88-10-
3 2 11.

To,

The Chairman
Cyclone City Dmpt.
Trust Board.

Sir,

The audit of the City Dmpt. Trust Board accounts from the commencement of its operations up to the end of June 1908 ordered in G.O. 20-2403-5 dated the 5th Sept 1908 having been completed, the Auditor has submitted his report of the results of the audit. It discloses, among other besides several technical irregularities a loss to the Board to the extent of about Rs 66066-2-0

SUBJECT

which is chiefly due to the non-performance of duty on the part of the Accounts staff. This am offs bkt bf. 2-11 includes, besides certain items aggregating Rs 1,051-8-3 for which ~~directly responsible~~ some of the ~~subordinate~~ officials under the Local Board are directly responsible, and the explanations offered by them so far are not considered satisfactory. In these circumstances, I am directed to forward herewith a statement showing the names of the officials referred to and the amounts for which they are responsible severally and to request that you will be so good as to take immediate action for the recovery of the amounts from ~~them [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ pending further orders.

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—10,000—20-5-09

Ans

(3)

13

G R S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(Continuation Sheet draft form)

and to report what further notice should be taken of their conduct.

I have &c

The report also brings to notice that a loss of Rs 3636-0-6 has occurred owing to overmeasurements & loss of materials in the construction of sanitary works. It would appear that in one of the executive engineer's schemes the work was in excess of the sanction. The report may be asked to explain the alleged loss & extract from the report relating to this amount be furnished for reference.

printed copy of the report to Secy

Compt HPK & RS
30.1.1911

ed
28/1

26]

28/4/4 pm

No of letter replied to 197

and Revenue Secretariat
(MC,)
the 11 11 1910

of issue 3-2-11

by MKMR

draft X by

File No 8820

Serial No. 8

G file

No 6513
ml 88-10-
93 2 11

To

The Chief Engineer
of Mysore

Sir,

Under instructions from the Govt, the Accounts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board from the commencement of its operations in Jan: 1902 up to end of June 1906 were audited by an Accountant of the P W Branch of the Comptroller's office under the ~~frequent~~ general supervision of a gazetted officer. The Auditor has now submitted his report of the results of his audit. It discloses binding several

over

SUBJECT

~~were on less or more irre-~~ 6
gularities of a technical
character, a loss to the
Board to the extent of about
Rs 64,066-2-11, and their
major items of loss
have been classified as
follows:

	Rs - a - P
(a) Loss on sales of materials	= 35,000-0-0
(b) Rs due to omissions in the Work House list	= 20,869-1-6
(c) Rs due to excess payments for lands.	= 1133-7-10
(d) Rs due to overmeasurements in demolition	= 1014-0-10
(e) Rs due to overpayments loss of materials etc in the construction of sanitary works.	= 3636-0-6

List of enclosures,

2. From the description
of the several items of
loss it would seem that the
Chairman has to
account for these items
~~to wit~~ ~~the Executive~~
Engr

Copied by
Examined by

Mr Sitaramaiah
(now supdt Engineer)
Who occupied that
office till the 6th March

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(Continuation Sheet draft form)

~~Enquiry of the Imprestment Fund for the Sitamarhi Raj was the Chairman till the 6th March last and Mr. Dikshit the Exchequer throughout the Audit period.~~ I am accordingly directed to forward herewith in original the Auditor's report together with all its enclosures and to request that you will be so good as to obtain and furnish detailed explanations from ~~the two officers~~ the ~~responsible~~ concerned officers for the several ~~irregularities~~ matters therein brought to light and especially about the moneys to be accounted for.

The report in original (with a printed copy of the report) sheets 1 to 28 Appendices A, B (3 books) &c

forward report

in Sitamarhi

The explanation of Mr. D'Cruz has been called for thro the Chairman C.J.J. Board Darbhanga

[illegible]
C.S.

[illegible]
Secy
2/1/1911

[illegible]
2/12/10

Copy by [illegible] 28-1-11

Copy by [illegible] 30.1.1911

(G R.S 26)

Diary No of letter replied to 4751

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Mend)
, the 19

Date of issue

Signed by Mr Kinnd.

File No 10
Serial No

88

Urgent

No. 6909
Inl 88-10-
B 18 2 11

To

My dear Sir,

Please refer to the Office letter No 6513 Inl 88-10-8 dy the 3rd Feby 1911 calling for the explanation of Rao Sahib Ramaraao on certain matters in the report on the audit of the accounts of the Bd of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Madras. I am directed to request you

over

SUBJECT

you to be so good as to obtain her explanation and intimate it to Gowk within a week from the date

Yours Sincerely
sd/-

To
Sri Viswesvaraya Esq. M.A. C.E.

AM/80
18-2-1914

List of enclosures,

Copied by acd 18/2/14
Examined by 18/2/14

GPB—60,000—12-6-13

S 26]

69 88

File No 10

Serial No

Urgent

No of letter replied to 4751

No 6913.

ml88-10 9/18 2.11

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Mend)
, the 19

To

Mes dear Sir.

of issue 18 2 11.

ned by MrKMR.

Please refer to this Office letter No 6512 Ml88-10 of the 3rd Feby 1911 calling for the explanation of Mr D' on certain matters brought to light in the report on the audit of the Accounts of the Bd of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Mysore I am directed to request you to be so good as to obtain his,

SUBJECT

his explanation & submit it together with your report ~~on the proposals~~ called for in the above said Communication written a week from this date.

Yours Sincerely
HH

To
M. Kanharaj Esq B.A.
Chairman of the B.O.
Trustees for the Drainage
the City of Mysore

HHK 80
18. 2. 1911

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—20,000—13-8-10

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Part IV

21.8

Been to Mysore from
your letter No. 69/3 of 10/2/11
just to hand. The price fixed for
supplying [illegible] to
the Bangalore [illegible] is one
based for the sake of the Ro
is much too short. As I have
been having some [illegible]
this fact brought. I have not
been [illegible] able to [illegible]
[illegible]. I am to go out
[illegible] & [illegible]
& meet [illegible].

Done 71

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT,

Bangalore, 20th February 1911

Dear Sir,

Your D O. dated the 18th instant to the address of the Chief Engineer was duly received As desired, Mr.Sitarama Rao has been requested to submit his explanation for the discrepancies noticed in the Audit Report on the accounts of the Mysore Improvement Trust Board within a week from the date of your D.O.

Mr Sitarama Rao is now in camp

Yours sincerely,

K.Mylar Rao,Esquire,B A.,B.L ,
Assistant Secretary to Government,
General and Revenue Departments.

Done 76
Eome

D 5453

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT, 73

Bangalore, 22nd. February 1911.

Dear Sir,

With reference to my D O letter No: 71 of the 20th February 1911 stating that Mr.D.Sitaram Rao has been requested to submit his explanation for the discrepancies noticed in the audit report on the accounts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board in a week's time, I enclose in original a letter received from him today for the information of Government and for such further instructions as they may wish to give in the matter

Yours sincerely,

K Mylar Rao Esq , B A , B L ,
Assistant Secretary to Government,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Office
22 2 11

74

My dear Sir

I have been asked by Mr Education on the auditors report of the accounts of the Wayne Co. Government Trust Board within a week's time I submitted an appeal representation yesterday asking for the services of the Chief Accountant Office accountant Mr Kawa or at least for his records to be required in connection the report to be noticed

In this connection I've a strong consideration the following facts of

77

No 1522

MYSORE P W DEPARTMENT,
CENTRAL OFFICE

D. 5513 — ml 88-10 8 C

Bangalore 23rd February 1911

From

M VISVESVARAYA, Esq, MICE,
Chief Engineer of Mysore,
Bangalore

To

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer, Esqr , B.A.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 6513/Ml 88-10-8 dated the 3rd instant and subsequent D.O. No. 6909/Ml 88-10 dated the 18th idem on the subject of the explanation called for from Mr.D.Sitarama Rao on certain points raised in the Audit Report on the accounts of the Mysore City Improvements Trust Board, I have the honour to inform you that to enable him to comply with the orders of Government, - - - Mr.Sitarama Rao states that he requires the services of the Accountant, Mr.Ramasamiah, together with all the accounts and correspondence of the Chairman's office pertaining to the transactions regarding which objections have been - - raised.

2. As it would be inconvenient to bring the records and the Accountant to Bangalore, I have granted Mr.Sitarama Rao permission to go to Mysore and obtain all the inform he requires from the Chairman's office. He has been asked report exactly when the explanation may be expected in office.

3. It would probably facilitate matters if Gov

1910-11

MYSORE P W DEPAR

No 1522

From

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF

To

The Secretary to Govt,
General & Revenue

Dated Bangalore, 23rd Feb

Despatched

Enclosure No

SUBJECT

Requesting that the City of Mysore Drainage Improvement Board may be asked to ask Mr D. Sitaramaraos every way of giving him the information from the Co-Office to enable him (Mr Rao) to submit the Exp called for by Governm

kindly asked the Chairman of the Trust Board to render him every assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Chief Engineer of Mysore.

G.R.S 26]

File No 88-16
Serial No 10

Diary No of letter replied to 5613

No. 7176
ml 88-10-
13.11

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Mb.)
, the 25. 2. 1911

Date of issue

Signed by

To

The Chairman,
Nuzvid Estate Improvement
& Trust Board

Sir,

With reference to the several irregularities in the Trust Board Accounts brought to light in the Auditor's report (Copy of which was forwarded to you with my letter No 452 ml 88-10 dated the 3rd Feb. 1911) the explanation of Mr. A. Satyanarayana Rao, the Chairman

over

SUBJECT

Acknowledged 1/3/11

at the time, has also been called for by the Govt. with a view to enable him to furnish his explanation, he has been requested to go to Mysore get the necessary information for Chairman's ob

~~he requires the assistance of the accountant General through and access to all the records pertaining to the transactions regarding which objections have been raised. I am accordingly directed to request you to be so good as to afford Mr. Sitarama Rao every assistance in the matter including access to the records I have &c~~

Kt N

25/2.

List of enclosures,
11

Memo 7177
forwarded
Copy to the Chief Engineer with ref to his letter No 10228 dt 2
"By order"

Copied by
Feb
Examined by

Kll
For Secy

Kll
For Secy

GPB—20,000—12-8-10

8212

No 1886

MYSORE P W DEPARTMENT,
CENTRAL OFFICE

Bangalore 7th March 1911

From

M VISVESVARAYA, Esq, M I C E,
Chief Engineer of Mysore,
Bangalore

To

D.Sitarama Rao,Esq.,
Superintending Engineer,
Northern Circle,
Bangalore.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.1226 dated the 6th instant and to invite your attention to the correspondence ending with this office No 1744 dated the 4th idem

2. Government have already asked the Chairman of t Mysore City Improvement Trust Board to afford you every facility to draw up your explanation, and you have also been permitted to go to Mysore to obtain any information you may require from that officer Under these circumstances, it is clear that you should go to Mysore, communicate with the Chairman and obtain all the information you may want

3 With reference to para 8 of your letter under reply, I am to point out that the statements and appendices, as well as a printed copy of the Auditor's report, you have asked for are all in the file received from your office

4. Attention is invited to para 2 of this office No.1744 dated the 4th instant, and it is requested that probable date on which the explanation may be expected

MYSORE P W DEPARTME

No

From

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF MYSORE

Bangalore

To

Dated Bangalore,

Despatched

Enclosure No

SUBJECT

you may be reported for the information of Government at as early a date as practicable.

I have the honour to

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) Y Srinivasa Rao,

Deputy Chief Engineer,

Mysore P.W.D.

No. 1887 Dated Bangalore 7th March 1911

Copy of above is forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, for information, with reference to his Memo No 7177 dated the 1st instant

Deputy Chief Engineer,

Mysore P W D

N-85 / 15 4 11 - R. 1 file

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board,
Chairman's Office,
Dated, Mysore, 14th April 1911

Inl 88-10/N14

From

W. Kantaraj Urs, Esq., B.A.,

Chairman of the Board of Trustees,

Mysore City Improvements.

To

C.S. Balasundaram Aiyer, Esq., B.A.,

Secy. to the Govt. of His Highness the Maharaja

of Mysore, Gen. and Rev. Departments.

SIR,

As desired in para 2 of your letter No.6512 W.L.88-10-7 dated the 3rd February 1911, I have the honor to forward herewith in original the explanation offered by Mr. J. E.A.D'Cruz, Executive Engineer, Mysore City Improvement Trust Board, regarding the points noticed in the audit of the accounts relating to the construction of sanitary works of the Board up to the end of June 1908.

2. The statements &c., received with the above explanation are also submitted.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. Krishnaswami Rao

For Chairman.

17/4 11 April 1911

1

From

The CHAIRMAN of the Board of
Trustees for the
of the City of

To

The SECRETARY to the Govt. of
His Highness the Maharaja
Mysore, Gen. and Rev.

Dated 14th
Despatched 15th } April 1911
Received

General No. 85

Enclosures Orig. File

SUBJECT

Submitting, as called in Secretary's No.6512 W.L. Mr.D'Cruz's explanation on of Mysore City Improvement Board accounts up to end of June 1908.

D 708!

54

WYSORE.

1st May 1911.

Mol 88-10-15

From,

D.Sitarama Rao, Esq.,

Superintending Engineer, P.W.Department (retired)

To,

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness

the Maharaja of Mysore,

Revenue and General Departments.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a copy of my letter of this date forming reply to the Chief Engineer's letter No. 3657 dated the 29th April 1911, for information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. Sitarama Rao

Superintending Engineer

(Retired)

Mel 88-10-16

No 3788 / Sec 2 D7113

MYSORE P W DEPARTMENT,
CENTRAL OFFICE.

Bangalore. 3rd May 1911.

From

M VISVESVARAYA, Esq, M.I.C.E,
Chief Engineer of Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.,
Offg: Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

SIR,

With reference to correspondence ending with this office No.1887 dated the 7th March 1911, I have the honour to forward the enclosed copy of letter dated the 1st instant, received from Mr.D.Sitarama Rao, stating that his explanation on the points raised in the Auditor's report on the accounts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board will be submitted without further delay.

2. The preliminary report dated the 6th March 1911 (copy herewith), which is referred to by Mr.Sitarama Rao in the above communication was not submitted to Government as it was more of the nature of a requisition for information and records than of an explanation. A copy of the reply given to him was, however, forwarded to you with the reference quoted in para 1 above.

3. This office has no objection to Mr.Sitarama Rao corresponding direct with Government as he is no longer in service in this Department.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
your most obedient servant,

Deputy Chief Engineer,
Mysore P.W.D.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Enc to Govt 88-00 8
816

n Letter dated the 1st May 1911 from Mr D Sitarama Rao, Superintending Engineer, P W D (retired) to the Chief Engineer of Mysore.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No 3657 dated the 29th April 1911, I am sorry to observe that my preliminary report of the 6th March last regarding the Trust Board transactions had not been sent up to Government I am afraid that this may have created an impression that I had not taken any action on the orders of Government I request that the preliminary report which formed the key-note of the reply I had to furnish on the Auditor's vague deductions, may at least now be caused to be forwarded

The Comptroller has not been pleased to comply with my requisition for official records till now, and he asks me to furnish a definite statement of records required, which it is not possible to do

The final report amplifying the preliminary statements will be submitted without further delay with requisite statistics

I have taken the liberty to send a copy of this communication to the General and Revenue Secretary for information

&&&

Enc to Ref 85-0-
86

Letter No.1226 dated the 6th March 1911 from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, to the Chief Engineer of Mysore.

With reference to Chief Engineer's endorsement No. 1523 dated the 23rd February 1911 regarding the report to be submitted by me on the Auditor's Note on the accounts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board, I have the honour to submit a copy of D.O. letter received from Accountant J.Ramaswamiah of Chairman's office for information.

II. Of the items of losses, I am now called upon to account for, I am unable to make out that there have been any losses at all, and if any, to the extent noted in paras 36, 38, 88 & 113.

88 on sales terials ,000 para 36 s Auditors t.

III. Properties were acquired on payment of compensation.

(1) for value of land either vacant Hithal or compound adjoining buildings.

(2) for land on which buildings stood,

(3) for whole buildings including materials, fixtures,&c

(4) for part of buildings including materials, fixtures, &c.,

(5) for buildings their net value exclusive of materials fixtures which the owners dismantled and recovered at their own cost leaving the walls and other rubbish to be cleared by the Trust Board,

(6) for part of buildings whose net value exclusive of materials, fixtures, &c., which the owners dismantled, and recovered at their own cost leaving the walls and other rubbish to be cleared by the Trust Board.

IV.

IV I beg that the total amount of compensation paid to end of June 1908, viz., Rs 7,07,150-0-2 may be classified under the above subheads and a statement caused to be furnished to me Without such a statement being prepared, and a scrutiny made by me under each subhead, I regret I am unable to accept the figure of Rs 35,000 arrived at by the Auditor

to 1-6 V I understand from paragraph 38 that the sum of Rs 20,869-1-6 represents the value of such houses for which measurements for demolition have not been recorded Unless each individual property acquired is inspected and to what use it is put to, I regret I cannot accept the statement that there has been any loss on this account much less the entire aggregate value of 412 such properties //

ex- VI The amount of Rs 1,133-7-10 is according to statement the difference between the estimated value of the area of land of whole houses proposed to be acquired prepared years ago, and of the value of the area of land actually found by measurement in the presence of the property owner and paid for It is not understood how this difference is put down as a loss when the actual excess area is an asset of the Trust Board

-0-10 over- in VII The loss of Rs 1,014-0-10 according to Auditor's statement in para 113 is not set down as an absolute loss but is subject to inspection by a responsible officer of the cases enumerated in appendix ( )

VIII I beg that orders may kindly be issued to furnish me with the information asked for in paras 3 & 4 to enable me to have the needful personal inspection and submit a complete report I request also to be furnished with a printed copy of the Auditor's report with copies of statements mentioned in paras 39, 80 and 113 of the report

IX. I return herewith the enclosure received with Chief Engineer's letter No.1050 dated the 9th February 1911

****

"True Copy "

Deputy Chief Engineer,

Mysore P W D

4 5 11

No A

Camp Mysore,

Dated 5th May 1911.

From,

D.Sitarama Rao, Esquire,

Retired Superintending Engineer,

To,

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer, Esquire, B.A ,

Secretary to Government,

General and Revenue Department,

Bangalore

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of my letter addressed to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, in the -- matter of the explanation required of me concerning the --- transactions and accounts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board , together with a copy of the memo referred to therein

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Retd Supt. Engr.

Camp, Mysore,

Dated, 5th May 1911.

From,

93

D.Sitarama Rao, Esquire,

Retired Superintending Engineer,

To,

M.Visvesvarayya, Esquire, M I C.E.,

Chief Engineer of Mysore,

Bangalore

Sir,

In continuation of Northern Circle Superintending Engineer's No 1226 dated the 6th March, 1911, and subsequent correspondence, I have the honor to forward an explanatory memo on the points I was called upon to report on the ---- auditor's notes concerning the transaction and accounts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board Necessary plans and -- statements accompany the memo to fully elucidate the points noticed.

I am sorry that I was not able to submit the report earlier, as the required statistics could only be got prepared after my arrival at Mysore, from the available records with the help of the accounts and the executive subordinates kindly permitted by the Vice President to work under

5

under my orders. 94

It is hoped that the explanation required of me is rendered in the memo accompanying, and any further information necessary, I will furnish on hearing from you.

I have submitted a copy of this letter and a copy of the memo to the Confdl and Revenue Secretary for disposal to save delay.

The records that formed enclosures to the Chief Engineer's No.1080 of the 9th February 1911 are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) D Sitarama Rao,

Retired Superintending Engineer.

" Copy "

D Sitarama Rao

Retd.Supg Engineer.

No 4061

Enc 1 copy of letter
1 memo
4 statements

No 7304

MYSORE P W DEPARTMENT,
CENTRAL OFFICE

95

Bangalore 10th May 1911

Mbl 88-10-19

From

M VISVESVARAYA, Esq, MICE,
Chief Engineer of Mysore,
Bangalore

To

C.S.Ramasundaram Iyer, Esq , B.A.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments

SIR,

In continuation of this office No 3788 dated the 3rd instant, I have the honour to forward herewith for favour of disposal, a copy of letter No A-1 dated the 5th idem, together with an explaratory memo in original received from Mr D.Sitarama Rao, in correction with the Auditor's report on the accounts of the Mysore Improvement Trust Board

2. Mr Sitarama Rao has been asked to return at once the original records forwarded to him and the same will be transmitted to you on receipt

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Chief Engineer of Mysore

S.S.

GPB 500—18 12 10

MYSORE P. W DEPARTMI

No. 1484

From

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF MY

Ban

To

The Secy to Go
Civil & Mili

Dated Bangalore, 10th May

Despatched

Enclosure No.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding an ap
mans submitted
A. Lakshmana Rao
in connection with
Trunk Road th
Secy

Re 5 vol 88-a
Appl 96

Copy of letter No: A-1 dated 6th May 1911 from Mr. D. Sitarama Rao, Retired Superintending Engineer, to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, Bangalore.

In continuation of Northern Circle Superintending Engineer's No: 1258 dated the 6th March 1911, and subsequent correspondence, I have the honour to forward an explanatory memo on the points I was called upon to report on the auditor's notes concerning the transactions and accounts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board. Necessary plans and statements accompany the memo to fully elucidate the points noticed.

2. I am sorry that I was not able to submit the report earlier, as the required statistics could only be got prepared after my arrival at Mysore, from the available records with the help of the accountant and a few executive subordinates kindly permitted by the Vice President to work under my orders.

3 It is hoped that the explanation required of me is rendered in the memo accompanying, and any further information necessary, I will furnish on hearing from you.

4. I have submitted a copy of this letter and a copy of the memo to the General and Revenue Secretary for disposal to save delay.

5. The records that formed enclosures to the Chief Engineer's No: 1060 of the 9th February 1911 are herewith returned.

"Copy"

Deputy Chief Engineer,
Mysore, P W L

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
REGD NO
8 MAY 1911
MYSORE Hn DEPT.

MEMO

Ce & mul 88-10
97 8/5

etter No 6613 /Munl 88-10-8 dated the 3rd February 1911 to the Chief Engineer, the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Rev & Genl Dept mentioned that the report on the audit of the accounts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board up to the end of June 1908 disclosed a loss to the Board to the extent of about Rs 64,066, that from the description of the several items of loss it would seen that I, as occupying the office of the Chairman till March 1908 had to account for the four Major items noted on the margin, and that in respect of these items in particular, a detailed explanation from me was required

Asstt - memo.

But for the above observations officially communicated by the Government, the inferences drawn, the conclusions arrived at and the reports published by the auditor would not have been by themselves, worth even taking a passing notice of, being as they are unwarranted, fallacious and simple presumptions, the inevitable outcome of a superficial examination, inability to guage things correctly It is with a view to eradicate the wrong impressions such misleading report as the one in question is apt to create in the minds of the authorities concerned, I have imposed on myself the three-fold task of pointing out the inaccuracies in the accounts prepared by the auditor, showing the fallacies in his reasoning, and furnishing the necessary detailed statistical information, which more than corroborate the statement I have already advanced in my preliminary report No 1226 dated the 6th March 1911, before looking into the accounts, that there could have no loss of the kind and to the extent computed by the auditor

Loss on sales
terials
,000

Loss due to
en in the
House list
20,869-1-6

Loss due to
payment for
Rs 1,135-7-10

due to
nts
-10

3 Referring to the first of the four items of alleged loss, "Loss on sales of material Rs 35,00

98

I find that the auditor has arrived at this result upon incorrect and speculative hypotheses

Firstly, for the purpose of calculating the amount realisable from dismantled building materials, the auditor fixed at least 10% on Rs 7,07,150, the total payment made under compensation On what authority or precedence such a proportion has been fixed is not stated anywhere in the report, and must therefore be taken as an emperical figure His guide should always be the actual results obtained from the scrutiny of accounts He has not made a classified statement of properties separating the material yielding items from the rest As payment under compensation included not only that for the structure, but also for (i) Vacant ground (ii) Hittal and other portions of the premises (iii) The ground on which the house stood erected (iv) Wells, privy pits, compound and other mud walls This omission is now supplied in statements Nos I and II appended to the memo It will be seen from these statements that out of the compensation of Rs 7,07,150 paid for acquiring 5,331 properties, Rs 71,657 represents the value of survey fields and vacant lands, Rs 1,24,287 the value of sites occupied by structures, Rs17,282 the allowance made for the compulsory nature of acquisition, Rs 11,760 the value of mud walls and Rs 16,152 the value of privy pits, wells and other sundry items which do not yield any saleable material whatever Besides the above, a sum of Rs 21,673 represents the value of structures sold or retained for future sale out of the properties acquired, Rs 7,142 the value of properties the materials whereof were given free to owners to enable them to build new houses in the extensions in accordance with the instructions conveyed in Government order No 4168-79 [illegible] 36 [illegible] the 18th September 1902, Rs 11,859 the value

99

the the highly infected and insanitary thatched houses of a very inferior description, the materials of which had to be burnt down to arrest the spread of plague and further contamination during the years 1904-05 and 1905-06 and Rs 5,616 the value of properties the acquisition of which was subsequently abandoned All the above items amounting to Rs 2,86,427 will have therefore to be deducted from the total sum of Rs 7,07,150 paid under compensation to arrive at the actual figure, viz , Rs 4,20,723 representing the amount paid for structures containing saleable material And this sum of Rs 4,20,723 alone should have been taken to consideration in calculating the yield from materials Even taking the emperical 10% of the auditor, the yield will have to be Rs 42,072 and not Rs 70,715, and against which Rs 39,722 have been realized as noted in para

4616

of this para kindly -

Secondly, the auditor's statement that the value of materials realized should have been nearly one-fifth of the amount of the total compensation paid, is not borne out by facts or figures The only authority for this ratio as stated in para 30 of the auditor's report is that the "materials whenever sold to the owners themselves for upset price have generally been valued at one-fifth of the compensation paid" From statement III it will be found that towards Rs 95,487, the value of structures of the 543 properties the materials of which were sold for upset price, a sum of Rs 16,481 was realized towards the materials, giving a percentage of 17 2 and not 20 per cent as surmised by the auditor Again the proportion of 20 % is as admitted by the auditor himself what was gathered by him with reference to the properties t materials of which were sold for an upset price Such properties were only 543 And these were pick of the 3,112 and for th rate [illegible]

there were voluntary offers and consequently better prices To expect the same percentage of realization in the case of the remaining 2,569 insanitary properties in various stages of decay and the materials of which had to be disposed of in public auction after dismantling, is apparently unreasonable In dismantling old and dilapidated houses and transmitting the materials to the store-yard, there is always considerable loss by breakage The deterioration of materials from sun, rain and white ants, the combination among bidders, and the rejection of unserviceable and unsound articles, will have to be taken also into account as affecting the auction realizations Under the circumstances the sum of Rs39,422 realized in all from sale of materials against the compnesation amount of Rs 4,20,723, is very fair and gives a percentage of 9 3 If only the amount realized in the auction sales is taken, the percentage works up to 7 2 This average rate of 7 2 secured from the old materials of the above description, disposed of in auction is nothing but favourable, as any executive officer who has had any experience in conducting such sales can easily perceive

Thirdly, against the amount estimated by the auditor as realizable from materials of properties acquired up to end of June 1908, he has taken only the actual realizations up to end of that period into account, viz , Rs 33,888 omitting the realizations obtained subsequently from the materials of the same properties This mode of calculating is both incorrect and misleading The realization subsequent to June from materials that were in stock at the end 1907-08, was Rs 5,534 The total realization was therefore Rs 39,422 and not Rs 33,888

4 In this connection it is to be noted that there was no chance for clandestine removal or misuse of the materials in as much as in each area there were more than half a dozen tank workers, vieing with each other in detecting and exposing the malpractices if any, of their fellow workers with the natural selfish motive of getting the delinquent cleared out of their line and thereby securing more work for themselves Besides, from outside the ring, men intending to get into the department to work, were not only keeping a vigilant watch over the work of the demolition contractors, but were also too eager whenever there was an opportunity for it, to apprise the office by pseudonymous letters, of any mischief perpetrated by the latter Further, the saleable materials were arranged to be stacked in carefully watched store-yards under a paid agency They were sorted into lots for sale on notified dates These auction sales were invariably conducted by one or more Sub Division Officers with executive subordinates, in the presence of a Municipal Councillor and a member of the Trust Board I have also occasionally attended these sales and found that the sorting etc , of materials had all been done to the best advantage to secure fair prices, that the system of checking the removal of the sold materials under permits was being satisfactorily attended to, and that the prices at which lots were knocked down were the highest possible that could be obtained under the circumstances of each case, more especially in view of the very flimsy material used in the constructions of the poor class houses with bamboo, country-wood and pot tiles

5 The above facts, I trust, will convincingly show that not only there has been no such al[illegible] loss Rs 35,000/ from materials as mis[illegible]

misrepresented by the auditor but a reasonable sum of Rs 39,422 has been realized giving a percentage of 9 3, by the special precautions taken by the officers concerned while dismantling the structures, carting the materials to the depot, and in gaurding them against stealth, in sorting and putting them into lots to secure fair values and in instituting the auction sales on suitable dates and under a proper agency Systematic accounts were maintained for materials, property by property, when it was found necessary in consideration of the class of houses operated upon

6 Regarding the second item- "Omissions in the list of Trust Houses-Rs 20,869", I am at a loss to understand on what principles of accountantcy this item could, if at all, be taken as a separate item of loss unless it be in connection with the item loss from sale of materials" which has already been explained The auditor has himself in para 40 of his report, rightly observed that " an inspection of the localities may show that houses have been actually demolished, though measurements for demolition have not been recorded and paid for" All the doubt he evinces in this connection is, " the possibility of removal of materials without remittance of any value" If this were the point in issue, as it should be, the matter reduces itself in plain words to the question as to what could have been done with the materials of the 414 (a mistake for 412) properties mentioned in appendix B of his report, purchased for Rs 20,869 If his own dictatorial data of 10 % of the amount of compensation be allowed, the realizable value of the materials of the said 412 properties and the los will be Rs 2,087, not Rs 20,869, the full value of the properties Such a large amount is alleged as wholly lost upon no other ground than that he re eim-

received instructions, from the Assistant Comptroller that these discrepancies should be shown as "omissions

7 Having furnished a detailed explantion to prove that not more than Rs 39,422 could have been realized towards materials of properties acquired for Rs 7,07,150 it is needless for me to speak of the materials of the 412 properties worth Rs 20,869 which form but a part of the said sum of Rs 7,07,150 It has been pointed out also that every article of any value was carefully conserved and disposed of to the best advantage bestowing due vigilance and care

8 The properties noted in the auditor's list (B) have however been got inspected in the field one after another, and it has been found that except in the case of 24 out of 412 properties which had been duly brought on the Trust Property Register, the remaining structures have all been actually demolished and the cleared sites utilized for either forming new roads or widening the old ones or creating building sites as noted in each case in the accompanying statement No 1V and indicated on the accompanying block plans in red pencil

9 It is ascertained that the the demolition of these properties have not been charged for owing to one or other of the reasons that in a few cases the portions left unmeasured were not worth being charged for, that the exact quantity of work done by more than one contractor in respect of particular houses was not possible to be differentiated, that in a few cases where part properties were acquired, the owners themselves undertook to demolish the required part t minimise the injury to the remaining part occupied b them, or that bills were not prepared with a view o not exceeding the sanctioned provision f demoliti taking advantage in some cases of the absence of

the claimants or the non-settlement of dispute among those who worked as partners I may also add that claims of some of the demolition contractors still remain pending settlement

10 I cannot but observe in this connection that such indiscretionary remarks from auditing officers are injurious in two ways- that while on the one hand they tend to deprecate the honest work of the hard worked executive subordinates, they form on the other, an incentive to honesty being supplanted by artifice To illustrate, had the subordinates billed for the demolition of the omissions noticed, they could have easily avoided giving any grounds for the reflections and insinuations cast against their character though it could have been done only at an additional charge of Rs 2,890 to the Board for demolishing and clearing grounds

11 The 34 properties valued at Rs 1,648 and referred to in para 113 of the auditor's report, have all been demolished also and used up for purposes noted against each, as was found while the said properties were got inspected These properties also are noted on the accompanying plans in red pencil

12 From the above it will be seen that instead of there being an alleged loss of Rs 20,869 as erroneously recorded by the auditor, under the so called head 'omissions' there has been actually a savings under charges for demolition and clearance of not less than Rs 2,980 to the Board Vide para 10 supra

13 As for the third item, "Excess payment for land Rs 1,133", I have only to state that payments have been made in each case on the wards made by the Chairman exercising the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Regulation The auditor was unable to understand

that the notification in the Gazette was not the conclusive record as to the actual measurements of properties Notices issued under sec 9 of the Regulation, after the publication of the declaration in the Gazette, invite objections, if any, from persons interested, as to measurements entered in the Gazette in each individual case It is for the Acquisition Officer to enquire into and verify such objections and make an award as to the actual measurements

14 Upon obtaining satisfaction from local inspections and needful enquiries as well as upon the strength of the bonds and mahzars produced by the persons interested in cases where the difference was considerable, and upon actual measurements made in the presence of the owners and vouched by them, awards have been made in terms of Sec 11 of the Land Acquisition Regulation The records connected with a few of the cases in question, are enclosed for perusal The excess area is fully an asset to the Board

15 Referring to the last and the fourth item " Demolition overmeasurement Rs 1,014", I gather from para 113 of the auditor's report that in the explanation furnished by the out-door subordinates in charge of the work, they have stated that an excess charge to the extent of Rs 693-12-0 was due to "oversight or failure of memory" and Rs 330-4-0 to "measurements entered against wrong numbers" The latter statement will have to be accepted as the structures of properties corresponding to their correct numbers have all been demolished and not been separately charged for, vide para 11 supra In the absence of measurement books and other connected records not furnished to me by the Comptroller, [illegible] not [illegible] for me to further verify the accuracy [illegible] the ments made by the auditor [illegible]

unreasonable to expect some slight irregularity on the part of the executive subordinates and checking office hands who had to record and check measurements of 3112 properties ~~&&&~~ mostly kucha houses and huts ~~and checking office~~ --- ~~hands~~ especially when they were worked under high pressure with the material disadvantage of their having been altogether destitute of any previous acquaintance with the nature of the operations undertaken

16 I may mention that the Executive Engineer Mr D'Cruz was making payments for demolition from the initial stage till about February 1905 when he was relieved of that work Out of Rs 693-12-0, discripancy noted, ~~&&&~~ he is accountable to more than Rs 300 He may be able to better enlighten in the matter

17 To sum up, taking into consideration that the net value of the structures include the value of their walls, the cost of labour for working and putting up the materials, the adventitious values on account of their locality, monthly rent and etc on none of which any recovery can be made, it is very difficult even in the cases of pukka built houses, to fix the exact proportion the total of such values bears to the value of the whole structures, as dwelling houses or places of business, and taking also the fact of such a large quantity of kutcha old materials, fixtures and old fittings, having been suddenly thrown into the open market I can assure the Government with greater confidence and I hope also, with greater authority than that of a mere Accountant that a very fair proportion of the purchase money has been realised and that there has been no loss at all, much less to the alarming extent arrived at by the acc[illegible] a t o imaginary and baseless date

I now take up the second item of loss, ivz Rs 20,869, said to have been wholly lost to the Board on account of the omissions to measure and pay for the dismatlement I am glad however that the accountant did not definitely make what would have been really an astounding statement that the properties and parts of properties omitted in the measurements for dismantling did not really esist and that the entries in the mutchalikas regarding these are all fictitious By treating the whole amount as loss, he perhaps wanted to leave it to his higher authorities to make their own inferences There has been no loss due to excess payments for lands The extent of land acquired in excess of that notified in the Gazette, is an asset of the Board

Regarding the fourth item "Loss due to over-measurements in demolition, Rs 1,014" which is shown as overcharge, a sum of Rs 330-4-0 is not to be really held as overcharge as explained under para 15 and owing to the want of measurements books for reference, the statements of the auditor regarding the balance of Rs693-12-0 could not be verified

18 I append a few remarks on the remaining items also, included in the accountant's "list of losses"

In para 64 of his report, sums actually credited in the Cash Book have been mentioned as not credited and included under losses He expects credit entries in the Cash Book in respect of certain nominal items of receipt, not actually tendered by the parties Vide para 31,48,50 and 54

He puts down in para 93 of his report certain dues recoverable in the usual course from the persons concerned, as a final loss as if the board ha been wound up and the matter overlooked

He misrepresents the spirit of the provision of Sec 23 (2) of the Land Acquisition Regulation as if the allowance of the 15 % on the market value of the property for the compulsory nature of the acquisition debarred all considerations mentioned in clauses 2 to 6 of sub-section 1 and holds as in para 91 of the report, the payments made on the latter grounds as a loss to the Board

The vague remarks and assumptions recorded in the auditor's report indicate a clear lack of technical knowledge and experience in matters of house and land valuation, entitling him to make such pronouncements on his own authority

19 I do not know if the audit report drawn up by the accountant with many serious and damaging generalizations, inferences and insinuations therein contained, had been scrutinized either by the Assistant Comptroller who appears to have been directing the audit, or by the Comptroller and approved by them as is generally done in such cases before they were placed before Government

20 No system of accounts and test audit have been prescribed though such a system and audit were called for when an expenditure of Rs 30 lacs was intended

All the registers and account forms in use in connection with the acquisition and realization of the Board, samples whereof are enclosed for reference, were introduced by the Chairman assisted by the experienced Accountant J Ramaswamiah lent from the General and Revenue Secretariat office

21 Before concluding, it may not be out of place to mention that the Board was fortunate in securing the services of an officer at its start who was fully conversant with the general administration of t

the Public works, Railways and Palace Departments, with a thorough knowledge of the accounts of those departments and with needful resources to successfully solve the infinite number of administrative and economic problems involved in dealing with the public and private rights on a large scale and the transfer of the displaced population to more sanitary quarters This is clearly borne out by the work turned out and savings effected under acquisition to the extent of Rs 1,05,743 on the original estimates rs 6,64,997 as shown in the accompanying statement No V giving a percentage of 16

Out of 5,331 properties, in only 26 cases references have been made to the Civil Court and that for the adjudication of claims between contending parties These figures speak for themselves It is not I that should speak of the solid work done on economic lines, but it manifests itself whereever one turns at Mysore

Mysore
[illegible] May 1911

[illegible]
Superintending Engineer
(Retired)

Enc to M. 55-11/8/19

Statement showing the deductions to be made fr
1907-1908 on account of items that do

No	Area	No of properties acquired and Compensation paid therefor		Properties forming railway lands or vacant lands with only mud walls, portions of burned houses or portions of Verandahs		Filed: No of properties acquired & Compensation paid		Filed: Deduction Value of the area of Street
1	2	3		4		5		6
1	No I Drainage Area	773	47,677	325	6,204	261	30,142	2,621
2	Jalapuram	10	855	10	855			
3	Idga	11	3,486	11	3,486			
4	Ithagegud	190	28,874	69	4,087	119	24,489	5,882
5	Nazar-God	400	40,305	143	6,647	127	27,311	4,78
6	No II Drainage Area	2,191	2,59,919	500	16,216	1364	2,29,924	39,62
7	New Dod-Holagem	26	12,279	26	12,279			
8	Old ___ Do ___	726	1,03,369	89	2,889	427	85,344	12,844
9	Black-Holagem	118		8	199	33		808
10	Northern arm of Dod Kere	15	2,829	13	2,294	2	535	9:
11	New Idga Extension	9	2,995	9	2,995			
12	Laying Stoneware pipes	2	734	2	734			
13	No III Drainage Area, Part I	212	57,310	19	1,549	190	55,197	10,816
14	Krishnaraj Mohalla	426	81,244	89	4,227	295	73,870	17,91
15	Weavers' Lines	1	132	1	132			
16	No III Drainage Area, Part II	201	28,970	54	2,100	133	25,900	6,361
17	Formation of New Health Camp	4	3,842	4	3,842			
18	Outside the Area	16	32,329	3	645	13	31,683	4,67
	Total	5,331	7,07,150	1,375	71,657	2,964	5,34,264	1,06,45

Dated Mysore
5th May 1911

otal amounts of Compensation paid up to end of
d any saleable materials

	Statement to be made			Statement of leases		Deductions to be made					
	Value of survey posts, wells & sundry items	Amount paid for compulsory nature of acquisition	Total of Columns 6 to 9	No. of properties acquired & Compensation paid		Value of the value of structures	Value of mud walls	Value of survey posts, wells & sundry items	Amount paid for compulsory nature of acquisition	Total of Columns 12 to 15	Remarks
	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17
25	765	411	4,528	187	11,233	3,455	1,073	656	142	5,256	
	.	.	.		.	.		.		.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	
12	384	126	6,966	2	299	161	3	.		164	
11	968	299	6,560	130	6,347	2,660	423	185	20	3,288	
78	6,983	8,400	59,456	327	13,781	4,283	525	565	154	5,477	
		.	.	.				.	.	.	
78	1,444	373	15,405	210	10,772	4,224	139	360	.	4,723	
21	100	20	1,029	77	4,246	1,487	193	260		1,570	
9			152	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	.	.		.		.	.	.			
7	1,016	1695	14,054	3	264	127	.		5	132	
10	1,625	4470	24,668	42	3147	1357	125	137	146	1765	
	.	.				.				.	
26	650	1273	8,860	14	970	443	62	53	48	606	
	.		.	.	.	.		.	.	.	
	.		4,675	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Total	1,406	16,767	1,46,330	992	51,129	17,727	2,543	2,246	515	23,101	

[illegible]

Superintending Engineer (Retired)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
RECD
8 MAY 1918
MYSORE P. W. DEPT.

II

Statement showing the value of structures the materials of which were disposed of other than by sale up to end of 1907-1908

Ends to end 1908/1909

№	Head of Charge	Properties sold & patented for sale out of those acquired	Properties where acquisition was since abandoned and Cheques Cancelled	Properties the materials whereof were given to owners free for building new houses	Properties of inferior kind the materials of which were burnt to prevent spread of plague vide Govt. Orders under 4-0 & 05-06	Total	Remarks
1	№ I Drainage Area	2,923 12 -	- - -	494 10 -	5,854	9,272 6 -	
2	Village and ___ D. ___	528 8 -	-	- -	135 -	663 8 -	
3	Nazerbad ___ D. ___	917 8 -	-		3,005 -	3,922 8 -	
4	№ II ___ D. ___	13,426 5 -	- -	3,715 12 -	2,864 12 -	20,006 13	
5	Acquisition of Old Dad Village	- - -	- - -	1,637 1 4	- -	1,637 1 4	
6	№ III Drainage Area Part I	832 8 -	4,616 - -	- -	- -	5,448 8 -	
7	Acquisition of Chak Village	- - -	- - -	1,294 3 4	- -	1,294 3 4	
8	№ II Drainage area, Khalsaray	1,227 12 6	- - -	- -	-	1,227 12 6	
9	№ III Drainage Area, Part II Hafiallah	1,816 8 -	- - -	- -	- -	1,816 8 -	
	Total	21,672 13 6	4,616 - -	7,141 10 8	11,858 12 -	45,289 4 2	

Mysore
5th May 1911

Superintending Engineer
(Retired)

Statement No III

Abstract Statement shewing the number of properties materials of which were sold from the commencement up to end of 1907-08

Head of charge	No	Compensation paid	Demolition account of site etc	Difference between Cols 3 and 4	Realisation from sale of materials	Percentage realisation to amount in Col 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I Drainage area	33	4266	421	3845	791	20.5
Itigegud						
Nayarbad	20	3118	694	2424	385	15.8
II Drainage area	40	9648	1905	7743	1531	19.8
III Drainage area Part (1)	8	2826	876	1950	374	19
Chuch Kolagari	11	2322	379	1943	351	18.0
Extension of Bichalli Road	29	10335	3318	7017	1442	20.5
IV Drainage area Part (1)	18	3886	1271	2615	518	19.7
Erection of properties in the area under the jurisdiction of the Municipality	1	650	170	480	100	20.8
Old Dad Kolagari	383	80423	12957	67466	10989	16.2
Grand Total =	543	117474	21991	95483	16481	17.2

Bangalore
The 5th 1911

Superintending Engineer
(Retired)

Comparative Statement showing the [illegible] for the [illegible] 1961-62 for properties acquired up to [illegible]

No	Head of Charge	Properties declared to be acquired		Properties actually acquired out of the declared ones			Diff[illegible] of Col. 6 & [illegible]
		No	Sanctioned Amount	No	Sanctioned Amount	Amount actually paid	More
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	No I Drainage Area	691	48,177	689	48,027	41,490	-
2	Ittiggeed Drainage Area	116	22,366	116	22,366	20,020	
3	Nazerbad ___ Do ___	295	37 954	295	37,954	33 010	
4	No II ___ Do ___	1,762	2,37 332	1678	2,37,852	2 02,622	
5	Formation of New Dod Tolaga	25	13 778	25	13,778	12,179	
6	Acquisition of Old ___ Do ___	716	1,24,172	712	1,22377	92,579	
7	___ Do ___ of Chuck Tolaga	"	"	"			
8	Northern arm of Dod Kan	17	4.012	15	3.230	2,829	
9	New Idga Extension	14	3,675	9	2.957	2,995	38
10	Laying Stoneware pipes	"				"	"
11	No III Drainage Area, Part I	264	1.02,242	198	62,619	54,087	.
12	Kurbuneray Mohalla	436	82 710	364	68978	66,143	"
13	No III Drainage Area, Part II	1,015	2,79,585	191	40,092	27 317	"
14	Chichuchalli Extension	"	"	"	"	"	
15	Jalapura Extension	6	1,594	6	1,594	810	"
16	Idga Extension	9	3,173	9	3,173	3,173	"
17	Weavers' Lines	"	"	"	"	"	
18	Outside the Areas	"	"	"	"		"
		5366	9 80,770	4,307	6,64,997	5,59,254	38

Note The Savings effected Very (Rs 6,64,997 5 59,254) = 1,05,74 -de transfer grants.

[illegible]
5/3/61

-cted from the sanctioned amounts under Compensation
of 1907-1908

	No. of Supplemental properties acquired		Total properties acquired		Declared properties per annum acquired during the year of 1907-08		
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid			
	10	11	12	13	14	15	
37	84	6,189	723	47679	2	150	
46	74	8,854	190	22,274			
44	105	7,295	400	40,305			
230	513	57297	2191	2 59,919	84	19 480	
99	1	100	26	12,279			
198	132*	10,790	726 118	1,03,369	4	17 95	* of these, 118 properties of Chhatta Holagan are notified ones. These are included under Supplemental properties of Bord Holagan, as the cost of these acquisition was met from the amount sanctioned for the Bord Holagan project.
01	-	-	15	2,829	2	782	
	-	-	9	2995	5	718	
	2	734	2	734		-	
32	14	3223	212	57310	66	39,628	
35	62	15,101	426	81,244	72	13,732	
775	10	1,693	201	28,970	874	2,39 493	
	4	3,842	4	3 842			
181	4	45	10	855			
	2	313	11	3486			
	1	132	1	132			
	16	32 328	16	32,328			
181	1024	447,896	5,331	2,07,150	1859	3,15,773	

sc, retained for the acquisition of Supplement all properties, as an ad-

[illegible]
Superintending Engineer
(Retired)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
REGD NO
8 MAY 1911
MYSORE P. & W. DEPT.

114

G.R.S 26]

File No. 88-4
Serial No. 20

Diary No of letter replied to 6570

E1 with Engs per ...
appendices ...
No. 9332
ml 88-10-20
9/13 5 11

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Mb,)
Bg, the 25-4- 1911

To
The Comptroller in Mysore

Date of issue 13-5-11

Signed by MRRR

Sir,

With reference to your letter 5th Rate the 6th August 1910 submitting Accountant Narasimha Murthy's report together with Accountant Comptroller's ~~[illegible]~~ Mr. T. Lakshminarasimha Rao's memorandum thereon regarding the audit of the Mysore City Improvement Trust

over

SUBJECT

115

Board Accounts for the period from the Commencement of operations in January 1902 to the end of June 1908, I am directed to forward herewith for favour of remarks and the explanation (in original) offered by Mr D Ocery, Ex. Engineer, City Improvements Division on the minor points noticed in the audit of the accounts relating to the Construction of sanitary works of the Board

By order"

Sell

For Secy

KRM

"1/5/11"

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—80,000—06-9-10

Urgent

No: 458 / 4151 / Cons. as per both attached

116

MYSORE P. W. DEPARTMENT,

Central Office,

Bangalore, 12th. May 1911.

From 9357

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

Public Works Department.

Mel 88-10-21

To

G. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esq., B.A.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

General & Revenue Departments.

Sir,

Adverting to paragr2 of this office letter No:4081 dated the 10th instant; I have the honour to forward the accompaniments (as per list attached) since received from Mr. D. Sitarama Rao to his explanatory Memo on the Auditor's report on the accounts of the Mysore Improvement Trust Board.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Under Secretary to Govt:

Mysore P.W.D.

T.N.A.

Pls. These have been submitted to the Govt. as being very valuable

117

LIST OF ENCLOSURES

1 Bundle of plans (38)

1 Bundle of Mutchalikas and connected papers relating to the acquisition of certain prop rties as per fairist

1 Bundle of sample forms

1 Bundle of original records connected with Audit Report containing the report in original (typed), statements 1 to 28, appendices A,B (3books) & C

1 Statement No IV

118

Vol 88-10-22

Today 87455

Letter dated the 13th May 1911 from Mr.D.Sitarama Rao, Superintending Engineer (Retired), with its accompaniments.

No. 4274 / Enc 3 dated 16th May 1911

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, in continuation of this office No.455/4151 dated the 12th instant.

Chief Engineer of Mysore.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
Ltr No 3578
14 MAY 1911
MYSORE

Mbl 88-10-22

Bangalore 13 May 1911.

From

D Sitarama Rao, Esq.,
Superintending Engineer (Retired)
Bangalore

To

The Chief Engineer of Mysore
Bangalore

Sir,

With reference to the Chief Engineer's urgent No 4063 dated the 11th May 1911, regarding certain documents, I have the honour to inform that the enclosures in question were left with the Accountant, Chairman's Office at Mysore for forwardal per Registered-Post. J Ramaswamaiyya, Accountant, informs me in his letter dated 11th instant ~~today~~ that they have been only despatched ~~today~~.

I enclose for kind forwardal to Government copies of letters containing the opinion of Doctor Charles J Martin appointed by the Secretary of State for India for Plague investigation, expressed after a personal inspection, regarding the nature of

the work carried out by me in Mysore, while I was the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust Board

I enclose also a copy of Mr. D. E Wacha's letter on the same subject.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

M. Visvesvaraya

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
REGD
15 MAY 1911
MYSORE P W DEPTT

Re to enlighten
Sec

BANGALORE.

2nd October 1906.

Dear Mr. Sitarama Rao,

I was very much interested in your extensions yesterday and greatly impressed with the magnificent efforts shown by the Mysore State to combat the ravages of plague amongst its community by dealing with the matter in such an enlightened way.

You mentioned to me that you had published a report upon the subject and I am writing to ask you to let me have a copy. Would it be troubling you too much to send me a very brief history of the undertaking including a statement of the number of houses demolished in widening the streets and the number of individuals actually "planted out" in your model extensions up to the present time. I should also like to know the area which will be occupied by your extensions when completed and the area (approximately) of the quarters previously occupied by the class of people you are settling in your extensions. I am particularly interested in these figures as a member of the Advisory Committee for plague investigation appointed by the Secretary of State for India and this method of dealing with the plague-problem has not been discovered by me in any other part of India. I shall be at the Plague Research Laboratory, Parel Bombay until next Friday after that date will you please address Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, London S.W. Hoping that you will not find my requests to troublesome.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

(Sd) CHARLES MARTIN.

Copy

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
15 MAY 1906
MYSORE

THE LISTER INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE,
(Late Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine).

Chelsea Gardens,
Chelsea Bridge Road,
LONDON S.W. 18th January 1906

D. Vittayya Esq.,
Executive Engineer,
City Improvement Works,
M Y S O R E.

Dear Mr. Vittayya Esq.

I must apologise to you for not having acknowledged your letter of the 22nd October 1905, together with the papers setting forth the report on the sanitary improvements in Mysore city, before this. Owing to the multitude of matters to attend to on my return to London, I mislaid your letter, and the fact that I had not acknowledged it escaped my notice.

The papers that you sent me have supplied me with all the information that I required, and I must again congratulate you upon the excellent way in which you have grappled with the sanitary problem of over-crowded population in Mysore city, an undertaking which was started by the far-seeing statesmanship of the late Dewan, Sir M. Seshadri Ayer.

Again thanking you for the trouble which you took in order that I might understand what was being done in Mysore city when I visited it in October and according to the data,

I remain,
Yours very truly,

(Sd) WALTER J. MARTIN.

copy

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
14 MAY 1911
MYSORE

123

84 ~~Wandy~~ Road
Bombay 20th Oct 1905

Encl to 2nd 88-co
Ack

Sesharam Rao Esq
Engineer, City Improvement
Mysore

Dear Sir,

My esteemed friend, Mr Pairoy J Padsha was speaking to me of the high character of the improvements you have carried out against the ravages of the plague, in your city He informs me that, Doctor Martin, who was lately there was highly pleased with what you had done. Of course Mysore is different from Bombay with a heterogeneous population of 8 lakhs with number of ancient environments, which are difficult to be overcome Still the reports would be extreemely suggestive and I should feel thankful if you kindly post me a copy of your report

a copy of your report

124

Yours sincerely

(Sd) D.E. Wacha

(Copy)

[illegible]

G.R.S 26]

File No. 88-10
Serial No 23

Diary No of letter replied to 7357

a/file
No. 9715
ml 28-10-23
25-5-11

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Mb.)
Ootacamund, the 15-5-1911

Date of issue 25-5-11

Signed by [illegible]

To
The Comptroller in Mysore

Sir, with reference to your letter No. 510 dated 6th August 1910 reporting on the audit of the municipality of Mysore accounts and in continuation of this office letter No. 9332 dated 28th May 1911, I am directed to forward herewith for favour of your remarks Mr. S. Sabaratna Rao's memo. (in original) dated 5th Idem, containing his explanation for the alleged irregularities noted in the Auditor's report of

over

SUBJECT

a copy of your report

~~[illegible]~~ on the audit of
~~[illegible]~~ Trust Board Accounts
~~[illegible]~~ from the
commencement of the operations
~~[illegible]~~ to the end of 1907-1908
especially about the first
four items of loss referred
to in para 3 of your letter under advertence
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~
~~1910, [illegible]~~ The
marginal notes ~~[illegible]~~ papers are such
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ for
reference I have etc

Illegible
Inspecting
Hon.

List of enclosures,

(1) One bundle of plans (38)
(2) One do of sketch plans and connected papers relating to the acquisition of certain properties as per list attached thereto
(3) One bundle of Samples
(4) One bundle of original records connected with audit report containing statements 1 to 28, Appendices A, B (3 books) & C
(5) Statement No IV

5

KPN
22/5/11

Copied by

Examined by

1917

G.R.S. 26]

(26-11) Confidential

File No. 88-6

Serial No. 27

125

Diary No of letter replied to

No. 578
Mil 88-10-27
9 20 7 911

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Mb.)
By, the 17). 1911

To
The Chairman
Mysore City Improvement Trust

Date of issue 20.7.1911

Signed by M Kma

Has the honour to invite the Chairman's attention to para 1 of this office letter No 6672 Mil 88-10-7 dated the 22 Feb 1911 concerning the recovery of certain sums of money from the officials of the Trust board who were found to be responsible therefor and the further notice that

over

and the subsequent reminder No 6913 Mil 88-10 By 18th Idem

SUBJECT

Should the Matter of the Conduct of those officials, and I request that his report on the matter may be expedited

By order

[illegible]

For Secy

List of enclosures,

Copied by [illegible] 19 7/11

Examined by [illegible] 4/4/17

No: 687 Ma/5 Office of the Comotroller to the Govt: of Mysore,

La 957

Bangalore, dated 1 th July 1911.

2nd August 11

707.

1910-OK

Municipal

File No. 88-10

Serial No. 2728

From,

J. S. Chakravarti Esquire, M.A., F.R.A.S., etc.,

Comotroller to the Govt: of Mysore, Bangalore,

To,

C.S.Balasundram Iyer Esquire, B.A.,

Offg:Secretary to Government of Mysore,

General & Revenue Departments, Bangalore

Sir,

In returning herewith the original enclosures received with your letters Nos: 9332/M1 88-10-20 and 9715/M1 88-10-23 of the 13th and 25th ~~brought~~ respectively, I have the honor to sub-mit herewith, two memoranda drawn up by Mr: T.Lakshmi Narasimha Rao, on the explanations furnished by Messrs. J.E.A.D'Crus and D. Sitarama Rao re-the irregularities brought to notice in the Auditor's report for the period ended June 1908, and to state that I generally agree with the remarks made therein.

2 The memoranda show that the items noticed by the auditor were mostly such as, in his opinion, entailed loss ~~to~~ on the Board. In doing so, he did his duty, and he does not therefore merit the remarks of Messrs. D'Crus and Sitarama Rao.

3. I take this opportunity to specially bring to the notice of the Government, the desirability of expressly ~~precluding~~ barring the Officers whose accounts are audited from making any remarks about the audit ~~but~~ and directing them to strictly confine themselves to their explanations.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for Comotroller

P 2 C

* 2 Memoranda by the Catholic Association [illegible]

1 Mr. O'Connor's letter dated 9th March to the Chairman enclosing [illegible]

1 " O'Connor's [illegible] memo (undated) with it

1 Bundle of original records connected with the audit containing [illegible] Appendices A, B

Memorandum by Mr. T Lakshmi Narasimha Rao, Officer in charge of the Audit of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board Accounts, on the explanation furnished by the Executive Engineer, re-irregularities noticed in the Auditor's report for the period ended June 1908

I append the following notes on the items of loss reported in appendix B (Construction) of the Auditor's report and explained by Mr. D'Cruz, the Executive Engineer of the City Improvements Division

Item No. 1 for Rs 80-7-9

Item No 2 for Rs 7-14-8

Item No 3 for Rs 36-7-9

Objection stands.

Value of materials obtained for specific works should, in the first instance, be debited to ' materials at site ', and, as they are used up, the debit of value of the articles so used, transferred to the final sub-head concerned, vide para 1027 P W D Code, in order

(1) to guard against the value of unused materials, if any, being debited to the work, and

(2) to watch that unused materials are transferred either to stock or other works for which they are required, before submitting the completion report. In the present case Rs 36-7-9 the value of the syphons were directly debited to the sub-head ' flushing syphons ' thus obviating the

the possibility of check which might have been automatically applied, if the charge were debited to 'materials at site' as explained above Objec--tion was accordingly raised to the direct debit, and the Executive Engr stated in reply that the syphons had not been used and would be taken to stock The reply evidently shows tha the debit was irregular entailing the possibility of the item being lost -- sight of ~~noticed~~ entirely but for this audit which brought the error to light Hence the inclusion of the item as a loss The Executive Engineer states however, that the syphons were brou on to stock The Executive Engineer's explanation now furnished may be ---- accepted and the amount admitted The rationale of the rule that materials should not be charged finally to sub--heads of works directly is obvious It prevents clandestine removal of -- things which have been finally charg to works and in consequence of which no detailed accounts are necessarily kept

Objection stands

It was observed that for 8807 Rft of resetting the old labs in mortar

Item 4 for Rs 12 11
Item 5 for Rs 46 5 5

mortar, a rate of 0-0-6 as per acce-ed tender was paid though the Execu-tive Engineer ordered that he con-sidered that 5 pies would be enough Hence 8897 Rft at 0-0-1 or Rs. ----- 46-5-5 was considered an unauthorised payment The Executive Engineer states that the two pies (out of the five) referred to in his orders were for carting the slabs, in addition to the rate agreed upon for resetting To increase, in any way, the rates once agreed upon, or to include an item which was not already contem-plated requires, under the City Im-provement Regulation, the sanction of the Board which has not been ob-tained in this case But if the --- Government so desire, this item may be condoned

These items (vide margin) represent the value of old slabs removed from drains and unaccounted for The rate for stone slabs ranges from 2½ to 5 --- annas Making a liberal allowance of 6 pies for labour, and taking only half the minimum value, as the slabs were old, the value is fixed at 0-1-0 per Rft

In the bills audited, differences between the quantity of stones removed and that reset in o observed, and the Executive Engineer

Items 6,8,12 & 44
for Rs 129-12-0
575-1-0
371-13-0
54-12-0

Engineer was accordingly asked in the auditor's diaries to explain the ---- differences The Executive Engineer's explanation ran as follows -

" In resetting slabs, there is an amount of wastage due to cutting, -- fitting and making them suit Possibly used in No 11 Drainage area and on other works as well e g vide item --- carting slabs from No 11 Drainage area in Muniappa's bill dated 8-5-06 for work done in Weavers Lines "

As regards the covering slabs, Mr Marker's explanation of which a copy was furnished by the Executive Engineer ran as follows -

" They were old slabs, some broken chips, some with half holes cut in them for fixing manholes covers They were used on different works, on ---- crossings, on leaping weir-chambers etc , No proper account was maintain -ed as they were old and many un- -serviceable Such slabs may be pick- -ed out from the bills to see where they were used Subordinates will be asked to report if they have taken away slabs from the office and used anywhere"

The explanations furnished -plied possibilities and probabil -ties as in the expressions 'Pos-

Possibly used in No 11 Drainage area etc., and'such slabs may be picked out from the bills', while a definite statement was made that no proper ---- accounts were kept of the slabs as they were old and unserviceable It is strange that the Executive Engr who, though he is supposed to know definitely the details of the works executed under his supervision, de--pends, in replying to the auditor's diaries, upon possiblitiies and pro--babilities, objects to the auditor using in his report such expressions in discussing the cause of irregu--larities which he notices and about which he could only surmise The --- auditor could have verified the re--plies if they were definite It is not possible for the auditor to infer that slabs reset as per other bills are the very slabs referred to by him If the Executive Engineer had furnish--ed to the auditor the statement 'S' which he has now taken the trouble to prepare and submit, the objection might have been withdrawn It is no known why he did not do so ere this The accuracy of the reply given by the Executive Engineer to the --- auditor's diary is open to doubt as it does not contain Muniappa's

Muniappa's bill dated 8-5-1906, for carting slabs from No 11 Drainage -- area to Weavers' Lines as stated in the original explanation furnished by the Executive Engineer to the audit--or's diary It is specially to be -- noted that the statement contains an item of 3719 rft of slabs used by the shop keepers It is not known on what &&&&&&& work they used these --- slabs, and the bills from which this quantity was gathered have not also been mentioned in the statement It is for the Government to accept the Executive Engineer's reply as correct and to decide whether the probable free use of the slabs by the shop--keepers and the percentage of break--age for which the Executive Engineer has been pleading so hard, should be allowed The vaule of 3719 Rft of slabs used by the shop keepers, viz , Rs 232-7-0 has however been treated as loss subject to orders of Govern--ment on the matter It has also to be stated that an auditor is not e--pected to make statements for him--self and then proceed to check t or But it is the duty of the office -- audited to furnish him with all --- materials, information and explanatio to prevent unnecessary objections be--ing raised It will be seen in this

this case, that nothing of this sort was done except giving vague replies and finally shifting the ground and submitting practically a new explana--tion when the case is before the --- Government The objection taken is correct, as it is rendered doubly --- clear by the present explanation that no accounts were really kept and --- several persons must have made free with the stones as, for instance, the shop keepers

7 & 9 for 0-8-0 and Rs 10-12-0

10 for Rs. 16-10-8

Adjusted since

It is not necessary that the auditor should set off underpayments against overpayments The Contractor can sue and enforce underpayments The audit--or's business is, therefore, to be confined to seeing whether any excess payments have been made There is no objection however to the Executive Engineer adjusting the overpayments from what is due to the contractor This may also be admitted if the Government so desire

But the explanation of the Executive Engineer amounts to this that he has made both overpayments underpayments and that in this case the underpayments more than counte balance the overpayments These ov--payments and underpayments are un-

unconnected with one another. From an audit point of view both sets of irre-gularities are serious and one can-not justify the other.

The circumstances under which it was inferred that the final mea-surements might not have actually been taken before recording them and which, in the absence of such explana-tion as was furnished by the Execu-tive Engineer, could not have warranted any other inference, have been fully set forth in the auditor's diary concerned.

In this connection the final remarks of the Comptroller which were 'noted' by the Executive Engineer and which was therefore unnecessary to mention in the audit report, are quoted hereunder:-

" The cofusion is due to not record-ing, each time measurements are taken, the measurements of all work done up to date, and the subordinate who prepared the final bill depending upon entries in previous bills for the quantity. This system is faulty and should at once cease".

Item 12 for Rs: 371-13-0

It having been admitted by the Executive Engineer that the re-moval of 700 Rft. of slabs was paid for in excess, the loss may be re-

reduced in this case ~~from~~ to Rs 328-1-0

Item No. 12 for 0-8-0

It will be seen from the appendix B that objections were raised in two distinct diaries of the audit-or against the overpayments of annas eight and fifteen observed in differ-ent bills Eight annas were due to payment for 2 cft of surkhi mortar in excess at 0-4-0 Fifteen annas --- were overpaid in a subsequent bill for 4cft at 0-3-9 for surkhi mortar The rates at which these two payments were made being different, the two items of work could not be considered identical Hence the inclusion in --- appendix B of annas 0-8-0 as a ----- separate item of overpayment especial-ly as the Executive Engineer replied to the two objections as follows -

<u>As for annas 0-8-0</u> "This is an error in calculation in the Sub Divi-sion" and after sometime,

<u>As for 0-15-0</u> " This is owing to clerical error in calculation in the Sub Division This may be recovered <u>if necessary</u>"

But on a reference now to the details in the measurement book it is seen that the quantity paid for in the final bill includes the 2 cft paid at annas four This it may therefore be omitted

Item No· 13 for Rs· 10/-.

In the original objection raised by the Auditor in respect of this item, he stated distinctly " no orders for remitting the fine were produced" The Executive Engineer who stated in reply " The fines were in the time of Mr Sesha Iyengar The work was rectified, and the fine can--celled" was asked to show to the --- auditor written orders cancelling the fine, observing at the same time that the bills could not have been paid without such orders The Execu--tive Engineer who omitted to give any further reply now objects to the item being included as a loss to the Board on the score that it is only a question of the fact that the fine cancelled by him was not specially noted on the bill, not that records are wanting that the fine was can--celled This statement is not correct It is a fact that the records can--celling the fine are wanting as is evident from the remarks he now makes in appendix B which run as follows -

" If there was no order of mine, it should have been asked for by the cashier Even now, in the -- face of Mr Marker's No dated the order may be entered" The above shows that the Executive -- Engineer's attempts to regularise

regularise an irregular payment by now creating records in support of such payment, after the irregularity was noticed by the auditor, as such, Rs 10/-, if recovered, would be an asset of the Board, and so long as the remission of the fine was not --- supported by express written orders passed prior to payment of the bill, the auditor was perfectly justified in including the item as a loss ---- There is a difference between (1) --- passing an order of remission before the bill is paid, and (2) explaining subsequently when full payment is --- objected to in the absence of such order, that the fine was remitted The principle is obvious This item may, if the Government please, be --- waived

Item No 14 for Rs 6-7-3

Item No 15 for Rs 13-12-0

Since adjusted

The corresponding original entry of the item and the signatures of the contractors and the --- orders of the Executive Engineer on the bill were shown to the auditor It does not appear necessary for an auditor that he should report all the objections raised and all the replies furnished Only such objections as are not [illegible] satisfactorily answered are usually brought forwa d in audit reports Even if the item were disallowed,

disallowed, there is no objection to the the Executive Engineer condoning the disallowance subsequently, but only he should record in writing the fact of condonation and the item may then be paid There may be no doubt that the payment was withheld pending ins--pection, but ~~because~~ there was no written order to pay the item subse--quently It is further interesting to bring to the notice of Government that while the Sub Divisional Officer Mr Pranatharthihara Iyer who is ---- supposed to be in more direct touch with the work than the Executive Engr notes in pencil at page 4 of measure--ment book No 26 (No 11 Drainage -- area) that the cost of the items is included in concrete walls, The Exe--cutive Engineer writes on the bill ' Withheld Let me inspect these Ask Sub Divisional Officer to show" Again the same Sub Divisional Officer who enters the item at page 11 of the measurement book remarks in pen--cil ' included in wall rate' and writes across the remark " for extra rein--forcement as per Executive Engineer instructions The item was accord--ly included in a bill then pre--pared and paid It now appears that this was a case of extra reinfor--ment for which additional payme

payment was made It is not under--stood however, why the Sub Division--al Officer stated in the first mea--surement that the reinforcement was included in concrete and repeated in the second measurement that what the Executive Engineer considered and --- paid for as extra reinforcement was also included in concrete walls If the Government think that the Sub Divisional Officer's remarks on both the occasions are incorrect, then the item may be waived

Item No 16 for Rs 6-5-0

Since adjusted

Item No 17 for Rs 16-4-0

For reasons mentioned against item 3 above, it was wrong not to debit the value of the unused iron sheets to 'materials at site ' When the auditor took the necessary objec--tion, the Executive Engineer said that this would be brought on accounts after enquiry The Comptroller re-marked that this should be o ought on the accounts The Executive En n now says " The material was in the Divisional Stores, and the necess rrite-back ought to have been effec --ed by the accounts branch at the time This has however been effec - --ed now It was only a question o procedure " The wrong procedure ****** followed at the onset allowed the m

to escape the notice of the accounts branch, there is hardly any chance of such irregularities being found out as explained against item 3 when the value of unused materials is charged off finally The Executive Engineer did not at first know where the ----- materials were and but for this audit, would hat have known that such a --- thing had ever existed

Item No· 18 for Rs 30/-

Item No 19 for Rs 174-7-2

No reply from the Chairman The objection is correct

The Executive Engineer has --- made much of the expression 'it is said' used by the auditor The audit--or evidently meant thereby only to report what the Executive Engineer had stated in his further explanation on the point The explanation misses the point This was evidently a double payment and has necessarily to be recovered The Chairman has not re--plied The objection should stand

Items 20,21,26 & 27 for Rs 4-11-2

Since adjusted, except 0-0-of item 27 Of this amount 0-6-5 is stated to be adjusted against undo--payment

objections to stand

Items Nos. 22 & 23 for Rs 2 9 8

Items Nos 24,25,28 & 29 for Rupees 218-1-2

No reply from the Chairman

Objections to stand

Item No 30 for Rs 37-8-0

This is an item once expu--ly disallowed It was included

in a subsequent bill (without pre--vious written orders to do so) in which however, it is expressly pass--ed and paid. The question was why it was again included in a subsequent bill without express previous orders to do so The priciple is obvious This item may also be condoned, if the Government are pleased to do so

Item No· 31 for Rs: 0-6-4

Item No: 32 for Rs. 158-6-3.

Objection to stand

The auditor very carefully used the word 'apparently' with the evident object of eliciting correct information, on the point

The Executive Engineer explair -ed, in the completion report that the excess under roofing "partly d e to ridge tiles having been put, as no special provision was made in the --- estimate " This evidently meant that the sanctioned rate paid for roofing does not include the value of ridge tile This is exactly the opposite of what the Executive Engineer now says in his explanation to Government that their value was included in the rate for roofing but not the cost o fixing them in mortar This inco - -sistency was pointed out to him he regretted misunderstanding But it has to be stated that roofing i understood as finished work inclu

fix

fixing and not separately as simply placing tiles in situ without fixing Every housebuilder knows it. The Executive Engineer's several state-ments in respect of ridge tiles are so contradictory that it is difficult to arrive at any conclusion. But if the Government consider that the rate for roofing includes value of ridge tiles, so much of Rs: 158-6-3 as re-lates to the tiles (viz 31-2-0) may be waived. But in any case the amount of Rs: 127-4-3 relating to slabs 1357½ sft. @ 0-1-6 a sft.(half the probable original rate) must however stand as a loss to the Board whether the loss is due to the neg-lect of the Accountant in the Chair-man's Office or that of any body else, vide paras 53 & 134 of the Auditor's report.

Item No: 33 for Rs: 276/-

The objection in this case is detailed in para 126 of the audit report and the Executive Engineer's remarks are found on page 6 of his letter dated 9th March 1911 to the Chairman.

This item is the value of 552 rft. of 3" pipes removed and not accounted for. The removal of 1560 Rft. of 3" old pipes was paid for and charged to the Water Supply to the new Doddaholegere. Of this-

Of this quantity 1008 rft. are shown in the accounts to have been laid for Water Supply to Idga Extension. It is not known what became of the balance of 552 rft. of pipes of which this sum is the value at 0-8-0 per Rft, ———the value of new pipes being 0-15-0 per rft. as ascertained from the Water Supply and Stores Divison. There is a clerical mistake in putting the amount in the fair copy of append-ix B against a wrong item. The copies of correspondence now submitted by the Executive Engineer clearly bear out the auditor's statement in his report, that beyond placing the Sub Divisional Officer Mr: Krishnaswami Iyer's name in the defaulter's book for allowing the Municipality to —— meddle with the pipes, no steps were taken to secure the pipes and no —— accounts have been maintained. The Sub Divisional Officer says that the pipes were of 2½" and not of 3" and that the pipes were all used by the Municipality. This is not supported by records and no voucher obtained from the Municipality is forthcoming. The accounts show that the pipes re-moved from Doddaholegere were of 3" The item has therefore been correct-ly treated as loss, to the Board.

Out

Item No 34 for Rs: 10-12-0

Out of 2314 rft of 1" pipes avail-able, 2271 rft have been shown in the accounts as used. The balance of 43 rft has not been accounted for The Executive Engineer's reply to the auditor's objection was " Possibly laid in Jalapuri The Sub Divisional Officer has been asked to explain, as it is not possible at this distant date to give an exact reason for the difference" The Comptroller's re-marks run thus, "The Executive ---- Engineer's replies are not definite The fact must be ascertained from the Sub Divisional Officer and re-ported " The Executive Engineer ---- states that the Sub Divisional Offi-cer's explanation has not yet been received

Item No 35 for Rs 35-8-0

Not replied to by the Chairman Ob-jection to stand Items of this ---- nature show how little regard was paid to Departmental regulations and how -- Government money was used for works not contingent upon the scheme and used purely for private purposes

Item No 36 for Rs 1-2-0

Vide remarks against item No 10 for Rs 16-10-8 As final bill was paid years ago at 0-2-0 there no reason to invite a claim now for the extra rate of one anna The 1 annas rate must have been passed

as adequate by the officers after -- examination of the works The fact which has not been controverted is that there is an excess payment for 6 cubic yards This should be recover--ed at the rate of 3 annas per cyd

Item No 37 for Rs 101-10-9

Here there is the same irre--gularity as was observed in connec--tion with items 3 and 17. Against 9 syphons charged to the ork, only one has been fixed and the fixing of the same has been paid for The Exe--cutive Engineer says that the sy--phons were used on the City Improve--ment Works, and no records in ----- support of this statement were pro--duced It is in these circumstances right that the item is treated as a loss, till the necessary adjustments are made in accounts

Items Nos 38 to 40 for Rupees 12-12-2

Adjusted leaving still a sum of Rs 1-5-5 to be adjusted

Item No 41 for Rs 1000/-

This is the estimated value of 1036 rft of 9" cement pipes re--moved and not accounted for The valuation is based on the quotation of Messrs Burn and Company, Jabal--pur The cost conveyance to or [illegible] has not been added, the pipes being evidently old Beyond stating that some were broken and unserviceable that some were used on crossings

and storm overflows etc , in Ittigegud Doddaholegere and Idga and that others were in stores, the Executive Engineer would not point out the par--ticular works on which they were used nor was there any account maintained of them It is not for the auditor to find out how the pipes were used The Executive Engineer should have given the auditor definite information, vide remarks against items 6,8 &12 If the Executive Engineer had already furnish--ed the auditor with statement T which he now submits, the objection might have been withdrawn The security of articles lying in stores without any entry in Store Accounts is open to --- question and is obviously risky It is therefore right that, till definite & satisfactory explanation is furnished, the item should be treated as loss It is now for the Government to condone or not the deficiency of 31 per cent as due to reasonable breakage This however proves conclusively with that great regard the Board Officers treat--ed the Departmental rules and regul--tions'

Item No 42 for 0-1-3

No reply from the Chairman
Objection to stand

Item No 43 for Rs 9-0-9

The facts are that some ---- articles of Tools and Plant are --chased and the auditor finds the value charged in bills He turns

to the Tools and Plant Register and does not find the articles entered The reply given is " The articles--- were used for the work till they be--came unfit for further use by wear and tear. They were cheap stuff" If explanation like this be accepted, the whole system of keeping stock account becomes superfluous. However, as the articles in question were buckets & lantern, the Government may waive the item if they so desire It may be noticed however, that these are articles ---- which are liable to be pilfered by underlings and their proper account--ing in stock accounts is all the --- more important But so long as the Executive Engineer failed to report that the articles became unserviceabl and to obtain orders, the auditor has strictly adhered to rules in --- showing the item as a loss

Item No 44 for Rs 54-12-0

Vide remarks against item No. 6 above

Item No 45 for Rs 2-1-8

From the final measurements recorded at page 48 of measurement book No 17 (for No 1V Drainage area) it is seen that 3045 cft of surkhi mortar concrete for bed manholes have been shown and paid instead of only 3036 58 cft An excess payment of Rs 2-1-8 is thus made

made out for 8 42 cft at 0-4-0 the rate paid The objection should there-fore stand

Item No· 46 for Rs: 20-12-0

A hanging lamp and a stove were --- found purchased and charged for in bills audited They were not entered in the tools and Plan account The Executive Engineer now says that the articles were in the stores and have been taken to Tools and Plant account If the articles are in stores, it is alright, but they were not on the --- Tools and Plant account when the -- audit was conducted The Executive Engineer should have stated the date on which they were brought on the accounts, and the name of the officer who actually counted the articles and certified to their existence If the Government &&&&&& accept the ex-planation of the Executive Engineer that the articles are in stores un-supported by accounts the item may be waived

Item No 47 for Rs 20-14-0

The above remarks apply to this item also The auditor is cog-nisant of the existence or other [illegible] of an article only by means of en-tries in the Stock Register So [illegible] as there is no proper entry in the --- register, the mere statement that article is in such and such a pl[illegible]

place is of no use to the auditor To remove the auditor's objection, the Executive Engineer should have made immediate entries in the Stock Regist-er and placed it before the Auditor

Item No: 48 for Rs· 71-5-0

Vide remarks against item 1 above There is however no objection to the underpayment of Rs 15-14-6 (vide Executive Engineer's remarks on page 7 of his letter dated 9th march 1911 to the Chairman) being set off against the overpayment But from an audit point of view, an over-payment and an underpayment constit-tute two mistakes The underpayment does not condone the overpayment

No· 49 for Rs 60/- Since adjusted

em No 50 for Rs 1-7-0 Objection to stand

em No· 51 for Rs 0-6-9 Since adjusted

em No 52 for Rs 1-8-0 Objection to stand

The following table shows in juxta position the amounts subsequent-ly adjusted, those still remaining to be adjusted as well as those re-commended herein-above for condona-tion It is an incontrovertible f that, but for this audit, the irre-gularities amounting to Rs 1554-11- under 'Construction(barring those recommended for condonation) would have ended in final loss to the Board Of Rs 2081-4-9 recommend for condonation Rs 1898-15-0 ---

1898-15-0 might not have been included as loss if the Executive Engineer had furnished the auditor with statements S & T which he has now sent in. The rest are items which the Executive Engineer has to adjust against under-payments, value of materials unaccounted for but stated to be unserviceable or used up, fines or disallowances subsequently condoned without express written orders. The Executive Engineer's figure Rs. 113-14-7 as the result of the whole audit is therefore not correct. He confines himself to his own payments and leaves out of account the value of materials that would have been lost for ever. He evidently forgets that the audit was not confined to the accounts of his own office. The Auditor's report brings to notice the loss to the Board as a whole under two heads 'acquisition' and 'construction' & has nothing to do with the individual Officers concerned, except in so far as their general liability as disbursers is concerned.

As a matter of fact, the audit has reduced the expenditure of the Board by the adjustments now made. The object of the audit was certainly not to animadvert against

against Officers personally, as Mr: D'Cruz seems to think in his explanations, but only to see how far the Board collectively kept its accounts correctly.

Passed Same Passed by Executive Engineer			Yet to be accounted for. By the Exec Engineer Item No.	Amount			By the Chairman Item No.	Amount			Recommended for condonation Item No.	Amount			Notes.
7	14	8	4	"	12	11	1	80	7	9	5	46	5	5	
6	7	9					18	30	"	"	43 12 +44	898	15	"	
"	8	"	4 +44	A 232	7	"	19	174	7	2	10	16	10	8	A Value of slabs used by shopkeepers
0	12	"	22	"	1	8	24	98	2	10	12	"	8	"	
6	7	3	23	2	8	"	25	10	5	"	13	10	"	"	
6	5	"	27	B "	1	11	28	80	14	"	15	13	12	"	B See Executive Engineer's analysis of appendix B
6	4	"	31	"	6	4	29	28	11	4	27	B "	6	5	
1	10	3	34	10	12	"	32	127	4	3	30	37	8	"	
"	13	10	37	101	10	9	33	276	"	"	32	31	2	"	
"	10	9	38	1	5	5	35	35	8	"	36	1	2	"	
1	"	"	45	2	1	8	42	"	1	3	41	1000	"	"	
6	15	7	50	1	7	"	48	71	5	"	43	9	"	9	
1	"	10	52	1	8	"	C	-15	14	6	C 45	15	14	6	C See Executive Engineer's remarks on page 7 of his letter of 9.3.11 to the Chairman
3	6	4													
0	12	"													
0	14	"													D See Executive Engineer's analysis of appendix B.
0	"	"													
"	3	3													
"	3	6													
2	5	"		355	2	8		997	4	1		2081	4	9	3636 " 6

Rs 1,554 11 9

The above table shows that, after giving full weight to the Ex Engineer's explanations, the loss adjustable under 'Construction' by recovery or accounting, is Rs ----- 1554-11-9 The Executive Engineer says that, out of this amount, he has already adjusted Rs 202-5-0 and that Rs 997-4-1 are to adjusted by the Chairman

This leaves Rs 355-2-8 still to be accounted for by the Executive Engineer Neither Mr Sitarama Rao who was the Chairman till March 1908 nor the present Chairman has offered explanation for items amounting to Rs 997-4-1 Of Rs 355-2-8 to be accounted for by the Executive Engr he has promised to adjust Rs 10-4-11 This leaves Rs 344-13-9 representing the sum of the marginally noted items for which also, in view of the remarks hereinabove made against the respective items, the Executive Engr is alone responsible I venture to suggest that, if the officers concerned should fail to adjust, within time limit to be fixed by Government the items for which they are responsible, the amount should be ordered to be recovered from them

Vide Item No	6 Rs	232-2-7
	34 Rs	10-12-0
	37 Rs	101-10-9
	Rs	344-19-9

With regard to the general

explanation furnished by the Executive Engineer, I am sorry to observe that Mr D'Cruz thinks it a humiliation to reply to an auditor's objections But I may be permitted to say that there is no humiliation, as the objections of an auditor are not ---- final and can be withdrawn on proper explanations being furnished While on the one hand, it is the duty of the auditor to place on record every item which he considers in any manner objectionable, it is equally on the other hand the duty of the officer whose accounts are audited to explain the objections raised, and there can be no humiliation in performing one's duty As a matter of fact, it is the practice in the Madras Presidency for the --- Assistant Inspectors of Local Fund Accounts to send their inspection reports without the imprematur of any superior authority's signature to the officer concerned for explanation and transmission to the Inspector of Local Fund Accounts The Government order requiring this --- audit wanted an accountant but not the Comptroller to audit the accounts But to prevent the amour propre of the officers being wounded, an --- Assistant Comptroller was deputed

to supervise the audit and the Comp-
-troller himself not only inspected
the work now and then, but also pass-
-ed on the audit report with his re-
-marks to Government

The further remarks of Mr
D'Cruz in his covering letter are
evidently the outcome of a mind sore
with the thought of humiliation and
is a forlorn hope trying to turn the
tables, as if such remarks, even if
true to a much greater degree, would
exonerate him in any way

It will, in these circumstances
serve no useful purpose to examine
(the Executive Engineer's replies
to the several items in appendix B
having been already dealt with indi-
-vidually hereinabove)the various
general remarks in detail and point
out the fallacies therein But there
are two points which cannot be pas -
-ed over The Executive Engineer --
criticises the auditor for reporting
in paras 76 & 77 of his report, the
excesses incurred over estimates
subheads of works The Executive
Engineer says that the auditor's ex-
-planation of section 18(2) of the
City Improvement Regulations con-
-flicts with the explanation by the
Govenment in their letter No 58

5887/M1 352-09 of the 11th January 11

A simple perusal of both will clearly show that the same explanation is --- found in each The statement No 8 submitted by the auditor is only of cases of excesses of more than Rs 200/- over subheads of works, which is the allowable limit in the Mysore P W D. All deviations from sanction-ed designs and estimates come within the meaning of alterations of schemes and require, as such, the sanction of the Board when the excess involved is not more than Rs 2,500/- over the sanctioned estimate, in which case the previous sanction of Government is necessary These sanctions which alone are competent under the Regula-tions have not been obtained to the deviations noticed Hence the audit-or's objection

Another point worth noticing is that the Executive Engineer has made much of a few trifling mista e in arthmetical calculations out of thousands the auditor had to make In his statement R the Execu-tive Engineer points out seventeen errors of which the aggregate rem is is a difference of Rs 19-7-0 o Rs 20/- These errors ~~accrued~~ recurred, of course inadvertently in checking about 54,000/- calculations i e

one in four measurements recorded on 5234 dotted leaves each requiring about 28 calculations on an average. It will thus be seen that the auditor's error was but one in every two thousand calculations. But the Executive Engineer, in page 12 of his letter, magnifies the gravity of the situation by saying that " the auditor with his special experience gained by his every day work committed no fewer than 17 errors in calculation" and hopes that the Goverhment would pay some attention to the defects which he points out in the audit, and of which the auditor's atithmetaical errors form one. The Executive Engineer wants the Government to condone a loss of half per cent (vide page 4 of his letter to the Chairman) or of one rupee in every two hundred, while he hopes that the Government would pay some attention to the auditor's miscalculation amounting to one rupee out of every 34,034/- of the outlay.

Suffice it now to say that the auditor was justified in proceeding as he did and that the general remarks made by Mr: D'Cruz do not in way alter the position taken up by the Auditor in his report. ~~Still~~ there

there can be no objection to the Officers whose accounts are audited explaining in detail, with facts and figures, the irregularaties pointed out by auditors, it is necessary to impress upon the Officers the desir--ability of confining themselves to their explanations and not to express their opinion on audits for which --- there are other officers To permit the Officers to express such opinion tends to damp the enthusiasm of the auditors and make them less alert in bringing to light grave irregularaties and freely discussing them which is very essential

Officer in charge of the Audit,
&
Assistant Secretary to Govt

Bangalore,)
12-7-1911)

Memorandum by Mr. T. Lakshminarasimha Rau, Officer in charge of the Audit of the Accounts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board, on the explanation furnished by Mr. D. Sitarama Rao, late Chairman of the Trust Board, re. irregularities noticed in the Auditor's report for the period ended June 1908.

I append the following notes on the various explanations offered by Mr. Sitarama Rao.

Materials.

2. The ten per cent of compensation paid as value of Materials realisable was arrived at as follows:-

"Materials whenever sold for upset price, have generally been valued--(vide para 30 of the auditor's report), at" of the gross compensation paid	20 %
Deduct for houses or portions of them not demolished and for vacant land, etc., (approximately)	10 %
Net percentage for value of materials (approximately)	10

3. The manner in which the above percentage was arrived at has been clearly explained in para 36 of the report -- and para 5 of my memorandum on the audit report. The twenty per cent is based upon actual realisations effected. (Vide

(Vide entries in column 7 against items 1,7 and 9 of statement No III now submitted by Mr Sitarama Rao himself). The ten per cent deducted, as above, is an approximation, as clearly stated in para 36 of the auditor's report leaving ten per cent arrived at by the auditor as approximate value realisable It will be seen, from the above, that the auditor has calculated the value realisable at 1/5 (less than that actually realised in respect of items 1, 7 and 9 of Mr Sitarama Rao's statement No.III) of ½ of Rs 7,07,150 or at 1/5 of Rs 3,53,575, an equal amount of compensation being left out of accounts for undemolished houses and vacant lands etc. But Mr Sitarama Rao Says that the auditor should have left out of account Rs 2,86,427 representing value of land and unsaleable materials, etc , and taken only Rs 4,20,723 as representing the amount paid for structures containing saleable materials It will thus be seen that the basis of the auditor's estimate is Rs 3,53,575, but that of Mr Sitarama Rao's is Rs 4,20,723. In these circumstances, the auditor's estimate is, if anything, an error on the safe side, vide para 5 of my memorandum and para 3 of the Comptroller's No 509/G of the 6th August 1910 Of this net figure representing value of structures containing saleable materials, 20 per cent should be taken to arrive at the amount realisable and not

ten per cent That this is so, has been proved by subsequent verification, vide para 25 of the audit report for 08-09. But Mr. Sitaram Rao takes, even after leaving out of amount the value of land etc., (mud walls, privy pits, wells, Trust houses, properties whose acquisition was subsequently cancelled, the properties of which the materials were given free, pro -perties of which the materials were burnt and compulsory nature of acquisition), 10% (and not 20 per cent as actually realised) of the remainder This is not correct Twenty per cent of Rs 4,20,723 is Rs 84,144 which ought to be taken and not Rs 70,715 as calculated by the auditor which is thus proved to be underestimate by Rs 13,429 The loss, according to Mr Sitarama Rao's own figures would thus be Rs 84,144 — Rs 33,888 actually realised or Rs 50,256 and not Rs 35,000 only as noted by the auditor

4 Mr Sitarama Rao says that, as per his statement III there were only 543 properties which were the best, yielding a sum of Rs 16,421 as against Rs 95,433 value of structure in the properties, or 17.2 per cent of the latter sum on an average The lowest percentage realised, as per statement III, was 15.8 per cent on Nazarbad houses, and 15 8 per cent of Rs 4,20,723 is Rs 66,474 against Rs 3[illegible] actually realised It will thus be seen that even as per statement III, the loss is Rs 32,[illegible] Mr Sitarama Rao argues that for reasons

explained in para 3(ii) of his memo, the percentage of 9.3 which the realisation bears to Rs.4,20,723 is very fair. The reasons adduced do doubtless go to reduce the realisable value of materials, but circumstances tending to reduction seem to be, to a certain extent, exaggerated, and the following facts should be kept in view in considering this subject

(i) No accounts of materials were kept from the beginning, vide para 18 of the audit report

(ii) Bills for demolition that might have actually been carried out were not prepared and sent up for payment, vide paras 34, 35 and 40 of the auditor's report There was at least so much chance for clandestine removal of materials as would not create any discontent on the part of contractors for non-payment to them of Rs 2890, (vide para 10 of Mr Sita-rama Roa's memo) for demolition which they carried out

(iii) Some of the sale lists are wanting and it is not known how much was realised and remains yet unremitted on this account (vide para 18 of the auditor's report

(iv) In this connection, it may also be stated that Mr C S Krishnaswamier, late Sub-Division officer, withheld for some time the remittance of amounts realised from sale of materials and that this was reported by the Chairman to the Government about the beginning of 1908 This ended, if I am

right, in the Sub-Division officer's removal from service ~~since~~ from 1st April'08

(v) That no sort of check was exercised in the Chairman's Office on this source of Revenue, is clear from examples given in paras 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 26A, 27, 28, 31 32 and 33, and para 10 of Appendix A of the Auditor's report.

(vi) It is seen from some bills for demolition that materials were removed without payment of value The expression, -- 'materials' written on the bills is now explained ~~as~~ to be a misnomer for 'debris'! vide para 118 of the auditor's report

5. Reference is also invited to para 25 of the auditor's report on the accounts of the Board for 08-09, where without excluding from compensation, the value of properties containing unsaleable materials the full compensation paid is compared with the value of materials actually realised The value realised to end of 07-08 does not take account of the expenditure separately incurred for demolition and charged for accordingly But the value realised during 08-09 includes one-tenth only of compensation taken credit for in some cases as value of materials sold to owners themselves, on condition that they themselves carry out demolition and remove the debris It will thus be seen that, despite these facts, the proportion for the four and a half years ended June'08 rose in the year 08-09 from 700 33 to 700 70. It was also to be stat

stated that ~~the~~ Mr Sitaramaiah's percentage of 9.3 has been arrived at by taking credit for Rs.5534 which was realised in the year 08-09, a part of which amount must appertain to the demolitions of that year for which credit should not have been taken Omitting this, the percentage sinks to 8 05 It is in these circumstances for the Government to consider whether 9 3 per cent which Mr Sitarama Rao says is very fair, can be accepted The best way of finding out whether it is fair or not, is to take the amount of compensation and demolition paid and comparing it with realisations from sales of materials Till the end of 08-09 the percentage realised was 4 5, while that realised in 08-09 was 9. Whether the percentage of 4 5 can be taken as fair has to be decided when 9 could have been got by greater care as was actually done in the year 08-09.

6. The accountant whose business it was to have kept regular accounts of materials replied to the auditor's diary plainly in writing that no accounts were kept in the Chairman's office from the beginning (vide para 18 of the auditor's report) It is not possible to know, how, when the accountant kept no accounts, Mr Sitarama Rao was able to ascertain what materials were in stock at the end of 1907-08 and what value was subsequently realised on that account! Also in the concluding portion of para 5 of his memo, Mr Sitarama Rao states "Systematic accounts were maintained for materials, property by property, when it was found necessary to

in consideration of the class of houses operated upon" The Accountant's reply above referred to conflicts with this statement and it does not appear possible that both can be correct. To verify this, the Chairman was requested by me on the 7th June'11 to send, for my inspection, the accounts said to have been maintained, but I have not received them up to date

7. It is therefore clear that there has been preventible loss, and the amount of Rs 35,000 entered as loss in the audit report was an estimate only as stated by me in para 5 of my memorandum, and the explanation offered only confirms the view that due care was not exercised nor trouble taken to prevent leakage of materials and to see that the trust Board funds got due credit for all materials Mr Sitarama Rao's says in his statement in para 3(ii) that the "deterioration of materials from sun, rain and white ants --- - will have to be taken into account as affecting the auction realisations" only goes to show how carelessly the materials were looked after Some allowance should of course be made for the circumstances referred to But the allowance to be made on that account would evidently vary inversely with the care bestowed in stocking and energy shewn in prompt disposal of materials and in any case, the allowance cannot be nearly so large as the discrepancy above pointed out(Rs 35,000) Mr Sitarama Rao's inference that there

no chance for clandestine removal or misuse of materials is based, not on any accounts maintained, but on the circumstance that there was no pseudonymous communications from contractors" working in several areas and viewing with each other and watching and exposing the malpractices of others" It is needless to reiterate the several facts mentioned in para 3 above, which shew that there was ample ~~xxxx~~ scope for clandestine removal of materials without remittance of value and it is probably this that prevented bills for demolition being put in for payment in several cases or complaints for non-payment being made by persons in pari ~~delicto~~ delicto

Trust Houses.

8. A sum of 20,869 was shewn in the audit report as loss on account of omissions in the list of Trust Houses A house acquired and paid for should either be demolished or found in the Trust House list No measurements for demolition were forthcoming in the case of 412 houses nor were they found in the Trust House list, however but payment has been made for them in the shape of compensation payment made for a property which is neither demolished nor in existence is certainly an item of loss The loss is not merely one of structure containing saleable materials only but of the property as a whole, and the payment made on account of the property is, therefore, entirely lost, unless it can be proved by incontestible evidence, and not merely by personal assertion that they have been de

demolished. It will thus be seen that the item was rightly shewn as a loss. Mr Sitarama Rao states now that he inspected these localities and found all the houses demolished except 24 which has been duly brought on the Trust Property register, (which must have been of course subsequent to the audit, and perhaps subsequent to Mr. Sitarama Rao's present inspection also) This shows that, even accepting his other explanations, the 24 houses had escaped completely being booked and in the confused state of the accounts and the evident hurry which is seen everywhere, it is quite possible to have missed some others equally like the above, and, in the absence of documentary evidence, it is safe to treat the whole 412— 24 or 388 houses still as a loss Mr Sitarama Rao submits a plan shewing that the lands acquired in connection with the 388 properties have all been used for roads or as building sites When the houses have been demolished and the sites are now portions of roads, drains, or other houses, it is not easy to rely on one's memory to identify vacancies with their contents of a former time, but yet Mr Sitarama Rao says that he has inspected the 388 houses and found them all to have been demolished The ground plans themselves were found to be defective, as when, in an instance to prove an evidently unsatisfactory explanation of an executive subordinate, I actually measured by the inch rule and found

the dimensions was totally different from what was alleged. There still remains the fact that demolition has not been paid for and in the absence of regular accounts supporting the statement, how far the above assurance could be accepted, is for the government to decide. The auditor was however certainly justified in shewing the item as one of loss.

Excess land paid for. 9. A perusal of paras 79, 83, 100, 102 103 and 109 of the auditor's report will clearly shew that he knew how far the notifications published could be depended upon as correct. The auditor has clearly explained in para 82 of his report how he has arrived at the excess payment of Rs.1,133-as.7.p.10 for land acquired. It is necessary to bring in this connection to the special notice of the Government that this amount does not include the value of land paid for in excess of the notification, in cases in which the acquisition was based either on sale deeds or on panchayatdars' statements vide para 83 and 88 of the auditor's report. In this connection the following facts have to be taken into consideration, vide paras 83, 84, 85 and 99 100.

(i) "None of the field officers that had anything to do with the taking of muchalikas regarding Holegere properties are now in the Trust Board service except Nizam Ali, (surveyor) who says he is unable to explain these differences, adding that his work did not go beyond holding tape in the field, as

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per directions of the Sub-Divisional Officer Mr. Krishnaswamier" as explained by Account-ant Ramaswamiya (vide para 83 of the audit report), and yet Mr. Sitarama Rao who was evidently not in close touch ~~xxxxxx~~ with the work than either Mr Krishnaswamier or Nizam ali says 'The excess area is fully an asset of the Board' (vide concluding sentence of para 14 of his memo)

(ii) "The compensation registers upon which the notification is based" (vide Acc-countant J. Ramaswamiya's explanation refer-red to in para 83 of the Auditor's report) were framed after a detail survey and after roads and clearings were marked on the plans The detail survey was made by the City Im-provement Division then known as a range of the P W D which was constituted in October, 02. The Compensation Registers referred to were therefore evidently prepared after 1899 the latest of the dabroy sale deeds upon which payment of compensation was, in some cases, stated to have been based It is therefore not understood why the notifications should diverge from the sale deeds Some of the items marked (d) in statement No 9 submit-ted by the Auditor, "Shew that the excesses paid for ~~is~~ are in many cases twice or three times the whole area as notified" Mr D'Cruz states that he is not in a position to say " how far the estimated areas are changed in treating for their acquisition" as he had nothing to do with acquisition although he estimated for it The Audit

has however treated , as overpayments, excesses only in those cases of acquisition which are unsupported either by sale deeds or Panchayatdars' statements.

(iii) No boundaries having been given in the muchalikas (vide muchalikas submitted by Mr. Sitarama Rao himself) under which the properties were acquired, it is impossible to verify the identity of the properties acquired with those for which bonds are forthcoming, vide para 83 of the audit report

(iv) It is not known why, in some cases the owners could not prove, by documentary evidence, their proprietery right to the lands, and the Panchayatdars' statements had to be depended upon

(v) Compensation has been paid to parties for what were roads or Municipal lands forming, as per notification, boundaries of properties proposed to be acquired! vide para 84 and 85 of the audit report

(vi) There was absolutely no check in the office either as regards completeness of muchalikas, or as to how they compared with notifications

(vii) The dimensions of lands notified for acquisition are in fractions of feet also (E G vide Mysore Gazette dated 23rd March 05 and 6th April '05 part I) This is a fact which goes to show that the notification is based upon actual measurements and cannot be an approximation

10. It is in these circumstances, for the Government to decide whether Mr Sitarama Rao's statement that the excess land

is an asset of the Board, can be accepted The auditor was justified in bringing this as item of loss.

Overpayments. 11. As regards loss to the Board in repect of overpayment to the extent of Rs.1,014 on account of demolition, Mr. Sitarama Rao says he could not verify the auditor's figures, as measurement books and other connected records were not furnished to him by the Comptroller The fact is that when Mr Sitarama Rao applied for "certain receipt books, sale lists, challans and measurement books", he was asked to specify the particular documents he wanted, and no reply was received from him He now says that the Comptroller did not give him the necessary records! The Auditor's statement shewing overpayments in demolition which was prepared from replies to diaries was presumably sent to Mr Sitarama Rao for explanation, and, it is also understood that the Chairman was requested to give him the necessary records Unless the Chairman's office, where copies of the auditor's diaries and of the explanations furnished are kept, withheld these documents from Mr Sitarama Rao, he could certainly have verified the details of Rs 1014 reported by the auditor as overpaid He says that Rs 330-4-0 (correct amount is Rs 320 4 0 vide para 113 of the auditor's report) of this amount representing the cost of demolition billed against wrong numbers as stated by the out door subordinates, will have to be accepted

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as such as the structure of properties corresponding to their correct numbers have all been demolished and not been separately charged for (vide paras 110 and 111 of the auditor's report). As the reponsibility has been definitely traced to the men concerned, the amounts should be recovered from them, as they were appointed and paid by Government to prevent these very losses and heavy work or ignorance is no excuse Mr Sitarama Rao's explanation cannot therefore be accepted As for the balance of Rs 693 12 10 the subordinates who actually recorded the measurements have expressly accepted responsibility for the overpayments The amount will therefore, have to be recovered (as already stated in my memorandum, para 12 dated 27th July '10)- from the subordinates concerned in as much as there is an incontrovertible evidence against them of what has now turned out to be overmeasurements having been recorded by the subordinates themselves Mr Sitarama Rao thinks, however, that it is not "unreasonable to expect some slight irregularity on the part of the executive subordinates and checking office hands", under pressure of heavy work and want of previous acquaintance with the nature of the work Overmeasurements in 140 out of about 4,000 cases cannot be a slight irregularity, and the staff could not certainly have been all along new to the nature of the work In this connection, it is necessary to mention that in no explanation offered to the auditor's diaries, it has been stated why the measurements

B & M
memo Page 12

measurements could not be checked in the Chairman's office where connected muchalikas were available. Some stress must also be laid here on the fact that the over-measurements, though duly noticed in the Chairman's Office, have been passed over and no steps were taken to recover and adjust the overpayments, vide para 116 of the auditor's report It is needless to state that, if, ~~when the further overpayments~~ when the irregularity was discovered, some action had been taken to remedy the same, the further overpayments might have been avoided.

Misappropriation. 12. Of Rs.106. 0. 10 reported by the auditor in para 64 of his report, as having been misappropriated by collection Mutsaddi Srinivasa Rao, the Chairman explained that recoveries of loans made by the Municipality were remitted in lump sums which ~~were~~ credited in his cash book, and the dates of recoveries not having been found in the ~~ad~~-interim receipts (vide statements subjoined to para 64 of the auditor's report) the credits could not ~~ha~~ identified by the auditor as relating to the recovery made by the mutsaddie A separate note on the subject has already been submitted in connection with an unofficial file and there is nothing more to be added here

13 An auditor cannot assume that challans are written and vouchers issued without receiving money In the cases mentioned in paras 31, 48, 50 and 54 of the auditor's

report, challans or receipts have been written, and yet money has not been credited in the cash book! Hence the auditor has not anticipated credits which have yet to be recovered as surmised by Mr.Sitarama Rao.

Miscellaneous

14. No accounts were produced during audit to show the balances due from the parties on account of excess due by them for land etc. over compensation payable to them It is needless, therefore, to state that the recovery of the items alluded to in para 93 of the auditor's report would have been lost sight of, but for this audit. Hence the items were shown as loss in the auditor's report. Sufficient time had lapsed for recovery the items and the Board Officer would not have been awakened, but for this audit.

15 The Land Acquisition Regulation states that valuation of properties to be required should be made from different ~~point~~ stand points with due regard to the loss the owner is likely to sustain and allows 15 per cent over this valuation as an allowance for compulsory nature of acquisition Besides valuation, more than 15 per cent of such valuation was found paid on account of compensation in some cases The auditor objected to this It was then explained that the allowance included also some compensation for damages etc The auditor states that the valuation must have been made as per regulation, with due regard to

all losses which the owner is likely to sustain and that to add to this valuation more than 15 per cent on account of loss which has already been considered in fixing the value, is evidently an overpayment. He reports, accordingly, as loss, the amount paid in excess of the 15 per cent It will, in these circumstances be obvious to Government that the auditor has not misrepresented the spirit of the Land Acquisition Regulation sec.23(2).

16 Before concluding this memorandum, it is necessary to bring to the special notice of Government that Mr Sitarama Rao has not explained the irregularities brought to notice in the undermentioned paragraphs of the auditor's report:-

Paras	Matter.
18 & 35	Discontinuance of triplicate passes
18	Sale lists not found and remittances not traceable
22 to 28	Discrepancies in sale lists
32 & 33	--- do --- sale register of materials
61 & 62	Penal interest and interest on loans not charged
69	Experimental houses given rent free
76	Excesses over estimates
77	-- Do -- over subheads
81.	Double payment of compensation for a property
89	Overpayments due to wrong calculations
96	Cost of compound wall etc ere exceeds compensation by Rs 43 as.3 p2.

99	The details appertaining to a similar but different property, having been copied from the notification into a muchalika, though the property acquired under the muchalika was not notified at all.
100	Failure to include a property in the list sent by the Trust Board to the Muncipality ~~taxpay compensation~~ of properties acquired, which led the Municipality to pay compensation a second time, to the original proprietor
104	Muchalikas signed by others than muchalikadars.
105	Discrepancies in recovery and remittance of Municipal tax
107	Refund of excess recovery treated as fresh charge.
116	Overmeasurements were not adjusted though noticed by the Chairman's office.
118	"materials" a misnomer for 'debris'
119	Unnecessary charge for carting materials to depots
120	Partial demolition fully paid for

17. It has only to be stated that, in all ~~though~~ matters referred to in the above paragraphs, ~~subordinates like~~ there was certainly laxity in supervision and irregular accounting which rendered it possible for unscrupulous subordinates like Mutseddie Srinivasa Rao to defalcate moneys and probably falsify accounts The absence of accounts of Materials must certainly have led to malpractices and the fact that one responsible Sub Divisional Officer of the Board was found fault with in connection with some such peculations shews that mischief must have been rampant. As an Auditor the Accountant had no other go but to book as objectionable every item for which no satisfactory explanation

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explanation was forthcoming.

Officer in Charge of the Audit

Bangalore,
15th July '11

1911.

Encl 5 ml 88 Sons
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From,

The Executive Engineer,

Mysore City Impts. Division.

To,

The Chairman,

Mysore City Impts. Trust Board,
Mysore

Dated 9th March 1911

Despatched

Received

General No.

Enclosure No.

Sir,

With reference to Government Order No.6512/Ml.88-10-7 dated 3rd.February 1911 sent to me with a D.O. dated 1st. March 1911 by the Acquisition Officer giving cover also to a D.O from you -- asking me to submit my explanation by the 6th.Instant i.e., in five days time+ I have the honour to submit as follows

1. The Diaries of the Auditor of which his report is a digest were forwarded to me by the Comptroller for replies and they were regularly replied to Querries by the Comptroller, where my replies wanted elucidation, were also in due course answered. I believed that I had satisfied the Comptroller and that, if not, I shall be asked - to explain or notice by the Comptroll I find however that my explanation called for on the Auditor's report

+ including a Sunday

itself, which, so far as I can see, does not bear any endorsement of the Comptroller to whom my explanations were forwarded. Humiliating as it might be to explain with reference to a Junior's report, I humbly accept the situation in obedience to Government, in the -- cause of truth and in the interests of the Public Service.

His statement B, (Para 121 (a) of the report), so far as communicated to me by Government, showing a loss to -- Government of Rs 3,636--0--6 has been explained item for item in the accompanying statement X.

I must premise, that I have had in my many years service both under the British and the Mysore Governments so little experience of replying to -- audit notes, owing to my having always worked well within my estimates and been careful in my accounts, that, I naturally have an intitial difficulty, from want of experience, in replying to such a formidable audit report as the one placed in my hands.

With reference to the Auditor's Printed report I submit parawar that -

Para 2. The Auditor was employed in ---- auditing this office from 14-9-[illegible] to 4-[illegible] for 2 months 11 as indicated by his - diaries.

Para 5. Para 5 discloses that the Account Mr. Venkata Rao remained in the Chairman office from June 1964 to April 1966, -- and it must be noted, that the works audited relate to the same period --

practically. Further correspondence on my part begging for the use of the services of a proper Accountant and -- deploring the anomaly of a Division without an Account's Branch is herewith submitted.

Para 9.

The Auditor omits the fact that the check of final bills was part of the duty of Venkata Rao in the Chairman's office. However, the accompanying letter from the Chairman to Government very clearly and authoritatively ---- defines the duties on which he was -- employed. Further correspondence on the subject is herewith submitted. I would draw attention to the words " for the purposes of accounts" and submit in this connection the marginal correspondence.

Chairman's letter 31 of 14-8-1907

Vide list of enclosures

Para 10.

I would draw attention to the words "<u>were audited in detail</u>" and if required would submit the records so audited.

Para 11.

It will be noted from Para 11 that Sub-Divisional Officers Messrs Pranatharthihara Iyer and Krishnasawmy Iyer left the Board on the 31st. March 1908 and that they were consequently not here during the Audit to help in replying to the Auditor's queries regarding their works

Para 53 of the Report.

Re old drain slabs fixed as lintels and door steps etc., this has been -- explained in statement A, where it --- occurs, in reply to statement B of the Auditor. It is not understood why a rate of 1½ anna a square foot has been

put on these slabs while the ~~same~~ like slabs are rated at one anna a running foot in items 6, 8/12 of the statement B.

Para 73. Omitting compensation and demolition the total expenditure on works is made out to be R:6,50,682-1-11., The statement B so far as communicated to me showing alleged losses aggregating R.3636-0 is less than 1/2 per cent on expenditure Has the auditor had any experience of works of any magnitude or of the complicated nature of <u>City Improvement Works</u> where the percentage was ever less. It would be interesting to know. The ---- sequel however proves that even this percentage is reduced to a minimum.

Para 75. " Serious irregularities " are ---- vague in the extreme unless defined. An examination of statement B will disclose that the amounts involved range from a few annas to R 1000/- and that the ---- nature of the irrigularities vary from miscalculations to anything not exactly honest. I have desisted in taking any notice of other items except those ---- included in the R 3636-0-6 for which my explanation has been called.

Para 76. Sanctioned estimates, it is stated, have been exceeded in the case of the following works apparently without competent authority. It is not stated ---- however, who should have obtained competent authority, and under what items the excesses were incurred. The following remarks against each appear to show the truth of statement B. [illegible]

Para 77. G.O.No 5667/M.L.352-9-4 dated

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11th. January 1911 recently received explains the provision of the Regulation Section 18 (2) in this respect so that the auditor's learned exposition of the Regulation must yield to it. Completion reports with a statement of excesses -- and savings have been submitted to the Chairman in every case. Excess over subheads may aggregated to R. 1,19,059 or any sum depending on the magnitude of the works sanctioned, but are the excesses under each subhead within --- Codal limits.

The seven cases specified amount to R:2,13,377. The total works sanctioned is R. 18,41,229. I would solicit attention of Government to the words "though the sanctioned estimates have not been exceeded except in the seven cases specified above." (Para 76)

" Sanctioned estimates do not seem etc.,"

I submit, the man is not yet born who could give a lump sum estimate for a city improvement scheme. I would solicit attention of Government to the auditor's words " as close an adherence as possible " and submit that in an --- improvement scheme it is pretty difficult to absolutely adhere to every ---- detail in an estimate. The completion reports of all works so far as submitted will prove this.

I submit that so far as the Divisional work is concerned the City Improvement Regulation will be not been set at naught

Para 122. (a) " Overpayments or other items of loss to the Board amounts to R:3686-6 as detailed in Appendix B ", says the ---- auditor, but appendix B as received by me is " a statement showing serious irr-gularities (which very likely resulted in excess expenditure of short realizations or are proved to have resulted in such loss)", I would hurbly draw the attention of Govt to the wording of the para and the heading of the statement. " Very likely " is, I submit, not an -- expression that should be used in an -- audit report as it detracts from the --- value of one.

Para 123. The Executive Engineer not only -- " says " but showed the auditor and can show any body that it was so. The bill was sent and checked in the Chairman's office but the error of T.G.Subba Rao -- was not discovered by the party who ---- checked it there. Such papers as can be traced out here are submitted. Vide my reply in statement B.

Para 124. The accountant's uncertainty express-ed in his words " it is said " when he checked the self same records and knew for certain I was on leave is --------- inexplicable.

Para 125. Does not refer to action to be taken by me.

Para 126. This para of the report is headed " Water Supply to [illegible] extension " but in statement B the amount is referred to under Doddaholagere [illegible], an ---- obvious inaccuracy. The papers connect-ed are herewith submitted. The ----

The transaction should be settled ---- between the Chairman and the Municipality.

Para 127.

This para is not in accordance with Comptroller's remarks in the ---- statement B which has been contorted in the Report vide Statement X

Para 128

(1) Payment was made in Executive Engineer's office not Chairman's. My explanation in statement B is garbled and partial. Full text is shown in the statement Z of discrepancies ---- attached.

X a mistatement by the auditor vide Item No 48 of Statement B

There is an error in the auditor's report, the loss as alleged by him is erroneously calculated and should be more, but he has also defectively audited the bill as there is an underpayment of Rs 15-14-6 omitted to be set off against the overpayment. The bill was checked in Chairman's office and ---- returned to us for payment.

Para 129.

Comptroller's remarks debiting the pipes with Rs 1000/- was not communicated to us vide statement Z of discrepancies attached Mr Marker's explanation herewith in full.

X Statement T

From the accompanying statement X it will be seen that accounts for removal and for reuse are traceable from the measurement books and bills and from Stores.

Mr. Marker's difficulty was not how to assess the value of broken and cracked pipes. If a auditor or any engineer however experienced can write a specification as to how to save ---

pipes laid 17 years ago, in removal, I shall be grateful - as it is were applied to some use, the rest were hopelessly damaged and worth not a cent.

Para 130. By " In a very objectionable manner " he means the subordinate did not strike out, rewrite and initial instead of ----- writing over the figures and not initialing it. The amount has been recovered.

Para 131. Vide my explanation to the Comptroller. Copy herewith. Old drain slabs reset beside drains, for flooring round flush tanks and for other works as per statement S have not been debited to -- Drainage Works and consequently not to these experimental houses. If the ---- Chairman, in whose office these bills --- were audited and which bear the initials of Accountant and Cashier Kuppu Rao, ---- intended that the value of these houses for the poor should be enhanced with the cost of old slabs, a reference from the Chairman to the Municipality was due. Vide papers herewith submitted re these houses.

Para 132. The auditor's professional opinion or dictum that " rates which include --- cost of materials do include labour also though these etc ", must be taken for -- what it is worth

It should be obvious to Government that the cost of laying ridge tiles ---- without mortar but with only an overlap is different to the cost of ridge tiles laid with mortar joints vide my explanation to Comptroller Copy herewith.

Para 133. " It is most probable " says the --

the Auditor, I submit, an auditor should not deal in probabilities if his audit is to be of any value, he must keep the facts and figures and not make unworthy reflections on the Officers of Government.

Para 134. Vid ious paras re the matter.

Para 135. The Auditor himself is again wrong in auditing the running feet, it is not 15102 but 20674 leaving a balance of 15102 not 20674 at 1 anna as per Auditor's rating (on what data is not known) is R. 1292--2--0 not R 1131--6--0 He has taken advantage of Mr Harker's explanation and not pushed his enquiry to a finality.

The Auditor in quoting Mr. Harker's explanation in this para has omitted -- the following "such slabs may be picked out from the bills to see where they -- were used". He evidently did not care to push his enquiry in this instance also to a finality. Where slabs were used, as found by an hurried search in the few days allowed for my explanation, is tabulated for information of Government in statement S. The remaining -- not " picked out" is to a good extent wastage which is best explained by the following sketches.

If the Auditor or Comptroller can prescribe the procedure or form of ---- Accounts by which the slabs removed -- dressed and reset for various works can be exactly accounted for it would be -- gladly adopted.

The circumstances are the following

(a) Slabs are removed, measured and -- billed for therefore accounted.

(b) After constructing concrete drains, the same slabs are partially used after squaring them and are reset -- along drains. This is also billed for and accounted, but the waste in squaring the slabs to obtain fairly good joints is not debited, how is this to be exactly ascertained and done?

(c) In the meantime where flush tanks - have to be floored round with slabs silt traps to be coped, road crossings to be covered and leaping weir chambers and lips to be edged, the rest of the slabs are taken dressed to fit and used The quantity ---- utilized is measured in accounts, but the waste is not, because it --- cannot be How is this waste to be shown exactly?

(d) The slabs removed cannot be taken charge of by the subordinate as he has no watchman to watch them, as they lie all over the roads, they are consequently in contractor's charge and are supposed to be cared for free of cost till used up. Contractor cannot look after wastage or pieces that come off with every stroke of the hammer.

(e) Slabs even cannot be taken to -- stores and from there issued, as it would mean 6 pies for carting to 6 pies a 3ft. for carting from the stores to points of work, where --

they are required. This expenditure is prohibitive and not provided in -- the estimate, and it would be foolish if it were provided, for with the add: tional expenditure incurred, it would be still impossible to exactly ------ account for the waste. This diffi- culty lead to Mr:Marker's explanation to the effect that " no proper accoun was maintained " of which so much has been made in the Auditor's report

I submit that instead of loss to Government in the economic reuse of old slabs in place of new ones ------ estimated for the Government has been saved a large amount of money while old damaged pipes that should have -- been thrown on a dumping ground as -- valueless have been economically utilized as culverts etc., for diverting storm waters which should have cost Govt. a tidy sum of money to construct as estimated for.

Para 136. The Auditor in this para passes judgement on the unfortunate executive of the Board but I hope this explanation will appeal to the Comptroller and to -- Government and that they would not omit to consider that so little time was ---- given for explanation re matters of --- works begun about 7½ years ago, i.e. 1904 ---- January and extending over the first 5 years of that time, which took an Auditor the best part of 20 months to audit in detail and that they would pay some ---- attention to the following defects in the audit as done and as placed before Govt:

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Dockets in the audit.

x Statement R.

(a) The auditor with his special experience gained by his every day work committed no fewer than 17 errors in calculation (vide item Nos: 1 to 17) result of the miscalculations in his diaries. This should have been debited to this Division as loss to Government if his errors were not discovered and pointed out.

(b) He has in 4 instances wrongly auditted bills with the result that the losses indicated as overpayments are partly covered by underpayments which escaped his notice in the same bill and entries in records are erroneously said to be not existent in 3 instances.

(c) He has hurriedly put down as losses to Government simply wrong debits which can be written back from one head to another and should have been indicated and so done if this Division had an accountant In some instances i e. where slabs and pipes etc , have been removed and relaid he has not pursued his enquiries to a finality to discover if that quantity which was apparently unaccounted for was shown in the measurement books and bills as used elsewhere and was consequently accounted for but contented himself by writing off the whole difference as a loss to Government.

(d) The object of his audit was simply to swell the items of loss to Govt irrespective of consequences to those concerned not to discover how far these losses were real or visionary while he had the means to do so in the very

measurement books and bills checked - in detail by him.

He uses the marginal words and -- expressions in his report which no -- responsible accountant will adopt, ~~as~~ ~~as~~ ~~[illegible]~~ from their very vagueness. As an accountant he should --- stick to figures and facts per se.

He has, in his effort to write an elaborate report and to animadvert -- on the officers of Govt arrogated to himself the right to make reflections that he should have left to the ----- unbiassed mind of his superiors and to Government to deduce, thereby creating at first hand a bias, which may be difficult to entirely remove with the very best explanation.

His report discloses an audit that is captious and destructive not helpful and constructive. His statement B shows that he has mutilated and in places distorted his own original notes the Comptroller's querries and my -- replies. He has omitted names where these were given to locate personal responsibility. vide Statement B Nos 34, 45 - 57 -

If the above appeals to Government very like a tale of "The auditor audited" I beg that I may be pardoned for writing it in the interests of -- truth, as I have to satisfy Government in reply to an Audit Report so much in detail.

Accountants, I sub[illegible] should be above [illegible] of [illegible]iting --- elaborate reports on [illegible] making effort

serious irregularities "
" very likely "
" it is said "
it is most probable"
" presumably "

to justify their official existence and -- instead of being fault finding should be of real help to officers of the P.W.D in the matter of their accounts.

He has for some reason known to ---- himself omitted to note that somebody is responsible for not giving effect to ---- Sec 33 of the Mysore City Improvement Regulations which requires that the Board' Accounts should be audited and an of the "Audited Accounts" sent to the President Municipal Council each year, nor has he -- laid any stress on the fact that what took him the best part of 11 months to audit, -- with his experience, consists of measurements of works done 3 to 7½ years ago and that some of the subordinates and Sub-Divisional Officers who took and checked -- those measurements have left the department or been sent away and that these -- facts have enhanced my difficulty in ---- giving explanations which should have been easy to give if sec 33 of the Mysore ---- City Improvements Regulation was given -- effect to

In conclusion I would beg if Government be inclined to form any view on the other items besides those communicated in statement B relating to the work of construction noticed, I may be given an opportunity of refuting any imputation therein contained

The following is a list of papers appended:-

1. Statement B Vide [illegible] of the Report
2. Correspondence on file [illegible] -do-

Containing -

195

Chairman's No.601 dated 17th August 1907 to Government { Vide Page 3 of the Report
with further correspondence

Chairman's No.384 dated 12--1--1906.

--do--No.A (56) dated 5th. February 1905

This office No.472 dated 3rd.January 05.

----do---- No 51 dated 16th.Jnauary 05.

Chairman's No.1236 dated 24th.November 1904.

3. Statement Y, Excesses over sanctioned estimates.
vide para 76 auditor's Report

4. Papers relating to reply to Para 123.

5. Papers relating to reply to Para 126.

6. Statement Z of discrepancies in statement B.

7. Statement T re Auditor's Para 129 re old pipes. Mr Moulton's Explanation

8. Copy of my explanation reply to Para 131 of Auditor's report experimental houses.

9. Statement S re old slabs unaccounted for.

10. Papers relating to experimental houses.

11. Copy of my original explanation to item 132 re. experimental houses.

12. Sketches showing wastage in resetting slabs.

13. Statement R.

14 Analysis of Statement B of the Auditor

Dated 27th.May 1905 to Chairman.
Dated 4th.April 1906 to Chairman
Dated 14th.July 1906 to Chairman.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Impts. Division.

Letter No:601 dated 17th. August 1907 from the Chairman, Mysore City Improvement Trust Board to the Secretary to the Government of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Depts

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With reference to Government Proceedings No 11744/M.L.391-06-2 dated 12th. June 1907 re the distrubution in the sanctioned -- scale of establishments of the Chairman's and Executive Engineer' offices, I have the honour to report that the work confined to -- the office of the Executive Engineer in the matter of accounts is that the bills received for payment from the Sub-Divisions are arithmetically checked by the Cashier and then submitted to the Executive Engineer for order of payment.

2. In accordance with orders passed on bills etc., by the Executive Engineer payments are made to the parties concerned, and such transaction posted in the cash book daily.

3. At the close of every month, the Cash Book and all vouchers and bills in support of the payments made by the Executive Engineer are forwarded to the office of the Chairman

4. The accuracy of all accounts and returns received form the Executive Engineer are checked by the Accountant (Compiling ---- branch), and one consolidated account is prepared in the prescribed forms, compiling the expenditure of both the Chairman and Executive Engineer's offices for submission to the Comptroller.

5. The checking of accounts and registers, and bringing to --- notice any irregularities that may be found while examining the -- accounts, are to be carried out every month by the Accountant in the Chairman's office

6 Thus, it will be seen that the duties of the Accountant and Cashier are not combined, and that what the Accountant has to do in the office of the Executive Engineer in the matter of accounts, is being done in the office of the Chairman with the additional work of preparing the combined account of both the offices.

7. This practice is in force from the institution of the Trust Board. Whether the [illegible] of accounts [illegible] in the Establishment of the Executive Engineer or that of the Chairman, it is in

the interests of the Trust Board that, the accounts for the payments made by the Chairman and the Executive Engineer, are ---- - compiled by only one Accountant, scrutinising them in terms of -- sanction, for submission to the Comptroller, he being independent of branches of the office that check and pass bills for payment.

I have etc.,

(Signed) D Sitaramaiah,

C H A I R M A N.

" Copy "

Executive Engineer,

Mysore City Irpts Division

Extract from letter No 384 dated 12th January 06 from the Chairman, Mysore City Impts Trust Board, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

I have the honor to report that S.Ramaswamaiah, ----- Accountant of the Chairman's Office, having been entrusted with the accounts relating to the acquisition of the properti and the granting of loans, and the maintenance of several --- registers connected with the sale of sites, materials of the demolished houses and the movements of the displaced populati Etc. it was found necessary to depute K.Venkata Rao, Accountan of the Mysore City Impts Division, and who was specially take from the Public Works Department, to check the details of ex--penditure and compile the accounts of both the Chairman's and the Executive Engineer's Offices for forwarding to the Compt--roller.

Extract from letter No A. (56) dated 5th February 05 --- from the Chairman Mysore City Impts Trust Board to the Secy. to the Government General and Revenue Departments.

.....

Para 3. Venkata Rao of the City Impts Division is an Acctt. of the P.W.D. transferred to the Trust Board on my application when his services were applied for, the P.W.Examiner recommend him for an immediate increase of Rs.10/ and the maximum pay of Rs.74/ to be obtained after an approved service of 1 year. Venkata Rao is deputed to compile the accounts of both the --- Chairman's and the Executive Engineer's Offices and submission to the Comptroller, and has given entire satisfaction in the -- preparation of accounts and in other duties. It is now proposed to raise his pay to Rs 60/.

[illegible]

[illegible]

" Copy "

Executive Engineer.
[illegible]

Letter No.472 dated 3rd January 1905 from the Executive Engineer, Mysore City Impts Division, to the Chairman, Mysore City Impt Trust Board, Mysore.

++++++++++++++++++++++++++

I have the honour to inform that I find that the Sub-Divisional Officers are engaged more on acquisition than on drainage works which have to be completed in the areas where they have -- been begun and where all their attention is required. I therefore write with reference to our personal ~~conversation~~ conversation the other day to say that I am quite willing that you take Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer for acquisition under your orders if you need a -- Sub-Divisional Officer, if you give me Mr. Pranatharthihara Iyer and the 3rd. Sub-Divisional Officer to be ~~appointed~~ employed absolutely under my orders. If you have any orders to give regarding -- drainage works please give your orders to me instead of to the Sub-Divisional Officers or their subordinates directly so that I may arrange for carrying out those orders. At present the ---- Sub-Divisional Officers and Suordinates in trying to carry out your orders neglect the work given to them by me. I trust you will inderstand that this is written only in the interests of work entrusted by you to me.

With reference to the Draftsman of my office, I request that they also be given no work directly except through me. They are at present working under the orders of two officers instead of one and feel difficulty of pleasing both.

I feel that I want the help of a manager or an auditor to see that my office correspondence and accounts and those of the Sub-Divisions are kept in order. I would therefore venture to suggest that the Chairman may kindly manage to have all accounts of acquisition done by his own accountant and let my accounts be done by my accountant. If a consolidated account is required it may be made either in the Chairman's office by incorporating that of my office or by having his accounts checked in-[illegible] in the Divisions [illegible] to the [illegible] office [illegible] mentioned [illegible].

[illegible]

Copy of docket No 51 dated the 16th January 1905, from the Executive Engineer, to the Chairman, Mysore City Impts Trust Board,

---

Sir,

With reference to your No 15 dated 7th January 05 anent my letter No:472 dated 3rd January 05, I have the honour to submit that I think that in passing orders you have not adequately realised the situation brought to your notice in regard to the crippled state of my office:-

1. You will kindly observe that your arrangements simply deal with the hands still in my office, only that you give me back the Huttsaddy retaining the services of the Accountant and Assistant Accountant and so I am afraid still leaving my office short of hands of the Schedule sanctioned by Government. In appointing the Cashier to the Accountant you have not, I feel, given sufficient consideration to my letter No 475 of the 1st Instant re the man. It was the Cashier who met me at Ittigegud on the morning of the 26th Ultimo the day after I arrived and gave me definite information of your report to Government citing the date of its despatch. He was, therefore quite aware of it and had it in his power to send an office Memo to you with the cash and cheque books when he found they were not accepted, when tendered in person. This should have made a report of the kind impossible. In failing to do so, he seemed to favour the forwardal of such a report and failed in his duty to his official superior. He has worked under me for nearly a year and I have no hesitation in stating that I have always felt him unreliable. The errors in his cash and cheque books show that he is not over competent as a Cashier and even less so as an Accountant

He was a store-keeper, as you know in the French Rocks Division. He bloomed here into a Cashier which involved for me [illegible] loss of a cooper [illegible] in an [illegible] taken to your [illegible]. He has further [illegible] by the Board [illegible] as a Cashier [illegible] to do the duties of an Accountant. He [illegible] officers

Lessers. P. Orr & Sons., by R.33-4-0. He is again the man -- responsible for your missing No.1260 dated 4/5th ultimo on -- which I remembered Vide my No:460 dated 5-1-1905 noting an endorsement to the Cashier " to hand over with cash book which was closed and cheque books". He admits, handing over the --- docket in question to you which is reported to be not forth-coming in your office. It is a most important record in -- connection with your report about me to Government.

I beg you will consider, when I have asked to be relieved of him, if he should be given more responsible duties under me

It was for the reason that a competent Accountant was -- required for my office, the accounts of which were to be kept in the form and after the manner of the P.W.D. accounts, that you applied for the services of a P.W.D. Accountant, while for your office, you accepted as accountant a man from the -- Revenue Branch. I am afraid that your present order, there-fore, besides curtailing my establishment is in contravention with the plea urged in obtaining the services of a P.W.D. --- Accountant. This is not a matter of opinion but one of recor I would further solicit your attention to Sec.34 of Reg III of 1903, which says " no alteration in the sanctioned schedule -- shall be made without the sanction of Government. This ----- section appears to be in accordance with the fact that the --- sanctioned scale of establishment of any Executive Engineer in the P.W.D. cannot be curtailed or enhanced without an order of Government in P.W.D.

Para 6

With reference to the transfer of my draftsman to your -- office, I beg you to consider the great inconvenience to me -- after my taking the trouble to train the man for the last a -- year that he should be taken away. Your draftsman will be -- absolutely useless to me till he is trained for at least a year

With regard to your remark that a Sub-Divisional officer is "absolutely necessary" for acquisition, I beg to ----- remind you that I have already stated that I will have --- an additional Lower Div. No 14. In reference to the ---- Sub-Divisional officers being subject to dual control in their

every day duties, I beg to refer you to your No 918 dated - 15th. September 1904, which as the Sub-divisional officers were directly again employed by you in operations in No.II Drainage Area might have been intended as dead letter.

I beg you will in consideration of the above kindly modify the arrangements ordered. Subba Rao, my late cashier, may take the place of Venkata Rao if you still cannot spare the latter. Kuppu Rao may be taken to your office as I do not want him. Govindaraja Lodr may be Cashier as ordered by you and a minor man from your office in lieu of Kuppu Rao would do as Lutsaddy, while my Draitsman may continue under me.

You will kindly observe that in trying to meet your wishes in every way, I have still to consider the efficiency of my office and of my work.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Signed/- J.B.A.D'Cruz,

Executive Engineer,

Mysore City Impts Division

" Copy "

Executive Engineer

Mysore City Impts Division.

Docket No.1236 dated 24th. November 1904 from the Chairman, Mysore City Impts. Trust Board to the Executive Engineer, Mysore City Impts. Division.

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Has the honour to inform the Executive Engineer that as the ---- accounts of the offices of the Chairman and that of the Executive ---- Engineer are to be compiled in one office, it is absolutely necessary to retain in the Chairman's office the services of the officials of the account establishment attached to his office

He is therefore requested to forward to this office the service books and other documents connected with the officials of the Account Branch.

The pay of the account establishment will, hereafter, be included in the salary bill of this office.

(Sd)D.Sitarama Rao,
CHAIRMAN.

"Copy"

Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Impts. Division

Copy of letter No.410 dated 21/22nd June 1905,------ addressed to the Chairman, Mysore City Improvement Trust -- Board, from the Executive Engineer, Mysore City Improvement Division.

Sir,

I have the honor to solicit the consideration of the Board to the following, now that we are about to operate on a new area.

(1) To facilitate the execution of works, an absolut separation of Drainage works from Compensation, the regulation of buildings and the granting of loans etc. the Executive Engineer being allowed absolutely a free hand in the execution of works, the disposal of the sanctioned establishment and the measurement and ----- payment for works executed.

(2) That the Executive Engineer be allowed to take up works in the order that he thinks best subject to the intentions of the Board in this respect and to the completion of works for the year in the time specified.

(3) That he be absolutely entrusted with the detail and methods of construction, as the Engineer of the Board.

(4) That his Sub-Divisional officers, subordinates and office establishment be entirely under his direct orders and control alone.

(5) That complete plans and estimates be given to him for execution with the necessary monthly credit, and he be allowed all latitude that an Executive Engineer has in the P.W.D. provided he does not exceed the --- estimates.

(6) Drainage Works unlike ordinary P.W.D. works are liable to constant modifications in minor details in the course of execution, which do not affect the --- question of cost, and which should be left and entrusted to the discretion of the Engineer in charge

(7) That he be given his scheduled office establishment, and that no member of the same be taken away without the knowledge of the Board or the sanction of Government Vide section 34 Regulation III of 1903.

If he is to be held at all responsible for the execution of the drainage works entrusted to him, the above concessions are necessary to enable him to bear the responsibility They need not militate against the vested powers of the Chairman as an administrative officer, while they would leave the Engineer a free hand in execution and locate responsibility

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J.E.A.D'Cruz,

Executive Engineer,

Mysore City Impts Division.

" Copy "

Executive Engineer,

Mysore City Impts Division

Copy of docket No.220 dated the 19/25th April 1907 from the Executive Engineer Mysore City Impts. Division to the Chairman, Mysore City Impts. Trust Board.

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

With reference to his No.171 dated 9th. April 1907 re delay in submitting Revised estimate for New Doddaholagere, has the -- honour to inform

(1) The delay is due to the Revised Estimate being called for and at the same time work in progress in Chikholagere being requir to be included.

(2) To the Subordinate in charge being required to work under 2 Sub-Divisional Officers No.1 and No.2 doing compensation and Acquisition work under one and attending to Drainage works in Doddaholagere and giving of sites and preparation of roads in Chikkaholagere working partly in compensation and partly in construction.

(3) To the subordinates and Sub-Divisional Officers being demoroli ze and losing their heads, as to what required their first attenti n

(4) To this was added the completion of flush tanks in Doddaholager and Water Supply to Chikkaholagere most urgently asked for by the Chairman.

(5) To all this being directly ordered by Chairman. Subordinates and Sub-Divisional Officers are come to that stage that they do not know from whom to take orders from the undersigned or the Chairman and what works they are to give their first atten tion to.

The marginall noted references will show that the --- Sub-Divisional Officers have been hard about the Revised estimate which has been received and found -- irregular. The Sub-Divisional Officer was asked to attend office and give necessary information to put - the same in form. The estimate in being faired and - the Sub-Divisional Officer asked to [illegible] incorpo rating with the same.

[illegible]	6--11--1906
[illegible]	6--12--1[illegible]
[illegible]	6---1--1[illegible]
[illegible]	21--2--1907
[illegible]	1---[illegible]

"Copy"

Executive Engineer

(Sd) J. E. A. D'Cruz
Executive Engineer

Copy of Docket No:12 dated 6/9th. January 1906 from the Chairman, Mysore City Improvement Trust Board, to the Executive Engineer, Mysore City Improvement Division.

++++++++++++++++++++++++

Has the honor to inform that in order to give him a --- monthly clearance of expenditure incurred by him he is requested to forward to this office the " C " Registers and the paid bills for verification with the schedule of expenditure. The bills and the " C " Registers will be returned in time for --- posting current month's expenditure.

(Signed) D.Sitarama Rao,

C H A I R M A N.

" Copy "

Executive Engineer,

Mysore City Impts Division.

Office of the Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Improvement Divis
n
Dated, Mysore, 19th Feb 0

No:50
20-2-06.

To,

Messers.Muniswamy Rajoo, Pillappa, and Mallappa,

C O N T R A C T O R S.

With reference to their petitions No. Nil dated 9-10-05 and 22-11-05, informs them that as per their final bill ----- dated 25-10-05 and 20-11-05 prepared by No.I Sub-Divisional officer a sum of Rs 2,065-2-1 (Ruppes two thousand and sixty five, annas two, and onepie only) is due to then as per ---- details noted overleaf.

If the amount is not received by ther within 7 days -- from the date of receipt of this notice the same will be --- placed in the Deposit Account and their accounts closed. -- Your partner Pillappa accepts the quantities as per Sub-Divisional officer's measurements but disputes the rates.

Signed /- J.E.A.D'Cruz,
Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Impts Division.

No.94
5/7-3-06.

Has the honor to forward copy of the above to ----- Chairman for information with all previous and subsequent --- papers on the subject

Signed/- J E A.D'Cruz,
Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Improvement Division.

" Copy "

Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Impts Division.

107

Office of the Chairman of the Board of
Trustees for the Improvement of the city
of Mysore, Dated, 12th. March 1906.

No:1026

From,

D.Sitarama Rao, Esquire,
Chairman, Mysore City Impt. Trust Board.

To,

Messers; Muniswamy Rajoo, Pillappa, and Lallappa,
C O N T R A C T O R S.

The contractors are hereby informed that a final bill for work done by them in No.I Drainage Area amounting to R$ 1952-5-6 prepared in terms of their agreement is received in this office together with their application dated 23rd February 1905, claiming for enhanced rates.

The Chairman does not see how the contractors claim enhanced rates when similar work was and is done by other contractors and their accounts are being settled finally on those rates adhering to the same specification.

If the contractors do not settle finally their accounts and receive the amount within a fortnight's time, the amount will be lodged in the Deposit account.

Signed/- D.Sitarama Rao,
C H A I R M A N.

M E M O·123.

Copy of the above is forwarded to the Executive Engineer with reference to his No 94 dated 5th Instant The papers received with the above are herewith returned.

In the bill prepared by the contractor a sum of R$ 294-4-0 is claimed on account of washed out drains, but it has not been included in the final bill. This item will have to be settled also.

Signed/- D.Sitarama Rao,
C H A I R M A N.

" Copy "
Executive Engineer,
City Impt. Division.

20--2--1905

Docket No.178 dated from the Executive Engineer, Mysore City Impts. Division to No.II Sub-Divisional Officer, Mysore City Impts. Division.

++++++++++++++++++++++++

In accordance with the Chairman's personal orders his explanation as to why without permission he allowed the Municipal --- Authorities to utilize the pipes taken up at Doddaholagere and substituted by 4" pipes is awaited.

(SD) J.E.A.D'Cruz,
Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Impts. Division.

Docket No.84 dated 22nd. February 1905 from No.II Sub-Divisional officer, Mysore City Impts. Division to the Executive Engineer, Mysore City Impts. Division.

++++++++++++++++++++++++

With reference to Executive Engineer's No.178 dated 20th. February 1905 re the utilization of pipes taken out at Doddaholagere by the Municipal Authorities, begs to submit that the undersigned allowed the Municipal Authorities to utilize the pipes taken out in weavers lines as they were only 2½" ones but not 3" ones. He had also asked the Water Inspector to use them provided the Chairman allowed the same. But the undersigned forget to inform the same to the Chairman earlier and obtain his permission he however informed this fact to the Chairman on Saturday when he had come to Doddaholagere on inspection. But the pipes in question had been used by the Municipal authorities by that time Begs to be excused of his fault in delaying to report this to the Chairman and obtain his orders.

(SD) C.S.Krishnaswamy Iyer,
No.2 Sub-Divisional Officer,
Mysore City Impts. Division.

Memo No.172 dated 24--2--1905 from the -- Executive Engineer, Mysore City Impts. Division.

Memo No.172 dated 24th.February 1905.

Submitted to the Chairman for orders and kind return.

(SD) J.E.A.D'Cruz,

Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Impts. Division.

Memo No.158 dated 2--3--1905 from the Chairman, Mysore City Impts. Trust Board to the Executive Engineer, Mysore City Impts. Division.

++++++++++++++++++++

The Sub-Divisional Officer's explanation for allowing to use the pipes by the Municiplaity is required without the orders of the Executive Engineer or Chairman.

(ID) D.S.A,

Chairman, 25--2--1905.

To S.D.O.No.II for report.

(SD)J.E.A.D'Cruz,

Executive Engineer, Mysore City Imp

Docket No.119 dated 9--3--1905 from No.II Sub-Divisional Officer Mysore City Impts. Division to the Executive Engineer, Mysore City Impts. Division.

++++++++++++++++++++

Begs to invite kind attention to this office No.84 dated 22nd. February 1905 in which the reason for not obtaining the orders of either the Executive Engineer or the Chairman has been stated to be his forgetfulness. He can state no other reason for which he begs to be excused.

(SD)C.S.Krishnasamy Iyer,

No.II Sub-Divisional Officer

Memo No.215 dated 14--3--1905 from the Executive Engineer, Mysore City Impts. Division to the Chairman, Mysore City Impts. Trust.

++++++++++++++++++++

Submitted to the Chairman with reference to his No.158 dated [illegible] February 1905 and S.D.O's explanation No.84 dated 22nd.February herewith.

(SD)J.E.A.D'Cruz,

Docket No.199 dated 21st. March 1905 from the Chairman, Mysore City Impts. Trust Board to the Executive Engineer, Mysore City Impts. Division.

++++++++++++++++++++++++

With reference to his Memo No.213 of 16th. March 1905 submitting No.II Sub-Division.1 Officer's docket No.119 dated 10th idem explaining that it was on account of forgetfulness he did not obtain the orders of the Chairman or of the Executive Engineer, before permitting the removal of 2½" pipes by the Municipal ---- authorities, has the honour to inform that the Sub-Divisional --- Officer's name should be entered in the defaulter's book with a punishment that he is warned this time.

(Sd) D.Sitarama Rao,
Chairman,

"Copy"

Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Impts. Division.

Copy of Docket No:360 dated 27/29-5-1905 from the Executive Engineer, Mysore City Impts. Division, to the Chairman, --- Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

Has the honor to submit the marginally noted final bills for constructing experimental houses at Idga together with a statement showing the cost of 6 houses of No.I design sold to Madars at Idga for kind perusal and to state that the undersigned thinks that the extra rates recommended by the Sub-Divisional officer should not be passed for these -- contractors as they have left the work in an incomplete --- state.

Signed/- J.E.A.D'Cruz,
Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Impts Division.

1. Bill of Sampangi Naidu for Rs:155-1-10
1. Bill of Venkataswamy for Rs 23-8-9
1. Statement.

3

Copy of Docket No 346 dated 14/20th July 06, from the -- Executive Engineer, Mysore City Impts Division, to the ---- Chairman, Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

Constructing Experimental houses at Idga extension.

----------o0o----------

Has the honor to submit the completion report for the above, and to inform that the houses being kutcha are ~~even~~ falling into disrepair. A maintenance grant is urgently --- required for repairing roof etc The ravages of white ants is such, that it is best to sell these house out without delay.

Signed/- J.E.A.D'Cruz,
Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Impts Division.

Copy of Docket No.147 dated 4/5-4-1906 from the Executive Engineer, Mysore City Impts: Division, to the Chairman, Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

Has the honor to submit the completion report for constructing the experimental houses at Jalapuri Extension.

The deviations have been duly explained in the completion report

Signed/- T.S.Seshna Iyengear,

Offg. Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Impts Division.

" Copy "

Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Impts Division.

	Name of work	Amount of Estimate as sanctioned originally	Expenditure up to end of June 1908	Excess pointed out was in	Completion Report submitted and accepted	Percentage of excess	Remarks
1	Attuguppa Drainage area	53,073	55,888	Compensation and demolition Rs 6,920	Not sent because Construction (a) not exceeded		
2	Formation of New Doddalagere	49,271	52,193	Construction	Not sent (b)	6%	Excess Estimate & Compensation Statement submitted for sanction on vide T O No 324 of 17 5 07
3	Blocks 92 & 93 No: V Drainage area	6,132	7,031	Construction	Sent with T O No 60 of 8 2 07 (b)	14½%	Vide Chairman's No 583 of 21 12 07 the excess work sanctioned by
4	Constructing experimental houses at Idiga	15,691	16,071	Construction	Sent & accepted vide T O No 34 of 4 7 08 (b)	2½%	Completion Report sent became — accountant Venkta Rao's mistake of 20 706. I am not concerned with this
5	Acquisition and demolition of Krishnarajapura Mohalla	82,710	89,620	Compensation & demolition 6,910			
6	Drainage and other works of Weavers' Lines	6,000	6,546	Construction & Road Formation	Sent with T O No 411 of 13 8 07	9%	Vide Chairman's No: 2100 2/4 7 07 sanctioning additional expenditure
7	Distributing the Sanitary Pamphlets of the Chemical & Agricultural Exhibition held during the Dasara 07	500	525—		Sent with T O No 60 of 8 2 07	5%	Vide Principal's Memo No 656 of 21 9 07

(a) Auditor ought to have known this excess was under Compensation and not on works

(b) All this indicates that the Chairman authorized excesses incurred for various reasons, and that Another Cause of the reasons for excess to indicated by Completion Reports & records that noted and accepted before the audit.

Executive Engineer,
City Sub-Div. Circle
Bangalore.

	Name of Contractor	Measurement Book no: and Page	Bill dated	Quantity of Old 9" pipes used	For what works used
	Evangeno Deva				
2	Abdul Karim	No: 3 Page 112	30 7 05	100 Qty	No: I Drainage Area
3	Fallah Pillay	No: 23 Page 16	16 8 05	20 Qty	No: II —do—
4	Fabbay Khan	No: 16 Page 4	24 2 05	106½ Qty	No: III —do—
5	Gabbo Singh	No: 6 Page 10	1.5.05	184 Qty	Water Supply to New Idga Extension
6	Old paper ab Stores	No: 74 Page 116	28.4.05	806 Qty	Formation of New Doddi Nagara
				94 Qty	
	Total			810½ or 406 pipes	

The number of pipes removed is 1036 is 518
The number accounted by the Statement is 406.
Differences although small and useless 112 or 21 percent
No: Sanitary Engineer will say that the percentage of old pipes removed is much

Executive Engineer
Mysore City Municipality

records submitted are accepted before his audit.

[illegible]
Mysore.

Statement of Shortage

Reference to Items of Audit's Statement	Reference to the columns of the Statement	Text	
			ut is maintained of the removed items? What is the reasonable of wastage?
5	Nature and particulars of irregularity	8897 Rft 3 pies 8 the final pies 3 wa that a f suffice (V office mem Known w agreed u Seen that of pies 3 8897 Rft payment	the remarks on para 2 of the diar R ending 19 4 09 by of 440 Rft of 1/4 inch Round S cluded in the final bill and para corresponding entry in the measurem signature of the contractor has not in the measurement book due to an error in the estimate to Govt from Chairman's office only yards were mistaken for feet
6	Explanation offered	For contin and reset	ne Engineer's replies are not depende must be ascertained from the S D O ed
			escaped the notice of the accounts this office in Submitting the Report

Statement of showing difference between the original Statement of

Serial No.	Reference to the items of the Analytical Statement	Reference to the columns of the Statement	Text as found in the office records
1	5	Nature and particulars of irregularity	8897 Rft were paid for on previous bills at 3 pies. Executive Engineer considered (with the final bill wherein the balance rate of pies 3 was included was submitted to him that a further rate of pies 2 should suffice (vide his orders dated 6 8 06 on the office memo of the same date) It is not known why he so considered when the rate agreed upon was pies 6. It is however seen that despite his orders a further rate of pies 3 is allowed in the final bill for 8897 Rft. This resulted in an unauthorised payment of Rs 46-5-5
2	—do—	Explanation offered	For carting 380 Rft in the item "carting and resetting slabs" vide correction in bill.

ies recorded in this office and has entered in Appendix B whatever

Text as given in the Auditor's Statement	Remarks
The rate payable was 0-0-8 against 0-0-9 and for 8897 Rft.	Please observe that in his original notes he means 8897 Rft should have been paid for at 5 pies which is not also correct and in the Statement he puts down that the rate payable was 8 pies.
Further rate allowed for carting	Please observe that the item wherein 2 pies is paid for carting is (to be not) omitted in the Auditor's Statement. He has made a mess of the 2 items "carting and unloading slabs and unloading slabs in masters premises the jungles)"

9	41	Comptroller's remarks	Noted. But proper accounts should have been kept whether the articles were serviceable or no so long as they were kept in the Divisional Stores
10	43	— do —	These are items of Tools and plant and ought to have been brought on to that account
11	44	— do —	The explanation of the S.D.O is not satisfactory a proper account of materials should have been kept
12		Explanation offered	No proper account was maintained as they were old and many unserviceable Such items may be picked out from the bills to see where they were used.
13	48	— do —	A mistake purely in addition committed in the Sub-Division This bill was checked in the Sub Division office by clerk D. Subba Rao and in this office by T G Subba Rao, doing duties of accountant. The bill was also submitted to chairman's office before payment vide chairman's no. 428 of 7 8 06

proper accounts should have been kept the articles were serviceable or not as they were in personal stores value is not less than Rs 1000/-	Please note that the valuation put on the papers was not communicated to the Executive Engineer this was most important
ne items of tools and plant and they be brought on to that account	please observe the changes in meaning
proper account of materials should have been kept The loss at the rate of 1 anna per pt Rs 54-12-0	Please note the valuation of the complaints was not communicated to the Executive Engineer
accounts maintained but used on works	Please note that this sentence of the explanation is not put in the statement this ought to have made the Auditor to pursue his enquiries further.
he purely in addition committed in division this bill was checked by clerk Rao and in the office by accountant was made in the chairman's office	Please observe how this is altered and put in and the personal responsibility of T A Subba Rao is not shown in the statement

Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Improvement Division

Copy of the explanation of Mr.H.F.Marker, ------ Sub-Assistant Engineer, Mysore City Improvement ---- Division.

These pipes were removed to the stores but no --- " B " form was sent, from the Sub-Division as they — were old pipes. nearly half of them were broken and -- unservicable while removing them from their cement -- joints. Subsequently they were taken from the ----- Stores for using under crossings, for storm overflows etc Some of the above pipes were issued to No:I and No.II Sub-Division, some were used as stated --- above in Ittigigud, Doddaholegere, Idga and some are still lying in the Stores

(Signed) H.F.Marker,
Sub-Asst Engineer,
Mysore City Impts Division.

" Copy "

Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Impts: Division.

Serial No	Names of Contractors	Drainage area	Measurement Book No	Measurement Book Page	Date of the Bill	Quantity used in Sft	Quantity used in Rft	Under what Subhead	Remarks
1	B. Pillappa	New Doddi-Holagere	74	7	Book Bill of 15 to 21 $\frac{3}{8}$	1,578		Covering Slabs at Road Crossings	Carted from No II Drainage area 138 Sft on Storm water Drain 1,440 Sft on Railway Station road
			.	5	— Do.	779½	416½	Flush Tanks	
		Total				2357½	416½		
2	Maloney and Jackman.	Weaver's Lines	22	5	6 4 06	.	660	Road crossings	Slabs Carted from No II — Drainage area along sides of Main Drains
3	K. Siddiah	Chetnahally Extension	68	10	6.8 07	.	57	Covering at Road Crossings	
		No II Drainage area	6	16	24 6 08	77	.		
		Total				77	57		
4	Sanjivappa	Filling in Northern arm of Doddakere	13	7	4 1 06	1,349			Carted from No II Drainage area

42 Code Stones

		No II Drainage area	6	4	3 10 05	124	.	Filling in Parmal's Halla
		Water Supply to Loga	.	10	14 8.07	414	.	
		Total				540	.	
6	Gagappa	No II Drainage area	28	27	24 5 07	475	.	Covering over Sewer water Drain
		Jalapuri	23	15	26.6 06	.	56	Sinking well in Jalapuri
		Total				475	56	
7	Seekantish	No II Drainage area	10	2	17 11.05	.	1605	Dor curb stone Drain
						.	392	
		Total				.	1,997	
8	Dasappa	No II Drainage area	23	6	8.6 06	25	.	
			.	.	.	141	.	
			.	.	.	11	.	
		Total				177	.	

9	Devrah	No II Drainage area	4	34	23 7.06	14		Repairing Col Purchase's Drain	
		Repairing and improving Blood water open main Drain of No II Drainage area	8	21	24 11.06		180	Blood water Main Drain	Carried from Kochi Lake
			31	7	19.2.07	1			
			30	35	28.4.07	36		Ventilating Shafts	
		Total	40	48	24 1.08		110	Manholes	
						61	290		
10.	Hebbariah and Kanipat	No II Drainage area	6	40	23 6.08	88½			
			44	24 to 39	Final Bill 10 12 07	248	173	Crossings at Road Crossings	
		Total				35 6½	173		
11.	Kalish Pennal	Doulton's Pipe Laying	18	15	27 4.06		894		298 x 3 = 894 Rft was from No II Drainage area
		No II Drainage area	12	29	8 3.06	16			
						23½			Carried to [illegible]

			23	1	5506	.	105	For Leaping weir chambers to be built for Pipe Line	
							68 24		
					9.606		36 120		
		Total				266½	1351¼		
12	Kanjich	No II Drainage area	23	4	2756	.	39	Road crossing	
			.	.	.	.	103	Quarry Stone	
			.	.	.	.	36	Leaping weir chambers	
			.	.	.	.	85		
			.	.	.	7			
		Total				7	263.		
13	Shopkeepers	Do.				.	3719		
		Grand		Total		57341½ *	9,330¾	= 15,065¼ Rft	* assuming that a Cft corresponds with one running foot.

TO

Total length of Slabs to be accounted for is 18,102 - 700 not 20,674 as per Auditor's report. The difference of 2,337 Viz (18,102 - 15,065 - 700) is due to wastage in Squaring and dressing and fitting Slabs, which comes to nearly 6½ p.c on 38,776 Rft of Slabs removed

Mysore
dt 18.3.1911

Sir,
After deducting 700 Rft the percentage comes to nearly 6½ %

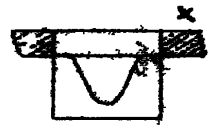
S. [illegible]
Executive Engineer
Mysore City Improvements Division.

Copy of Executive Engineer's explanation re. old slabs and Ridge tiles of experimental houses.

The cost of old slabs is not included. They were not the property of the Trust Board, but they were the Municipal property removed from drains The matter of debit of value of slabs to the work would not have escaped the notice of an Accountant if he had worked in the Division office. The final bills were checked in Chairman's office. It was believed that Municipal property was vested in the Board in the area under operation and so long as they were used on Drainage Works no payment to Municipality was thought necessary. But had an Accountant been in this office, small as the cost may be, he should have brought to notice the necessity for debiting the cost for work in this case. In this connection it may be stated that the old material has been given to the poor for building.

2. Ridge Tiles.- The fixing charge paid is 6 pies and 6 pies is deducted as cost of materials, the contractor would get nothing. The cost of ridge tiles is included in the rate paid for roofing. The fixing was done in mortar and therefore separately paid for The excess has been explained in completion report as due " to ridge tiles having been put ", there being no provision in the estimate, for fixing them in mortar. Regrets misunderstanding

Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Improvement Division.



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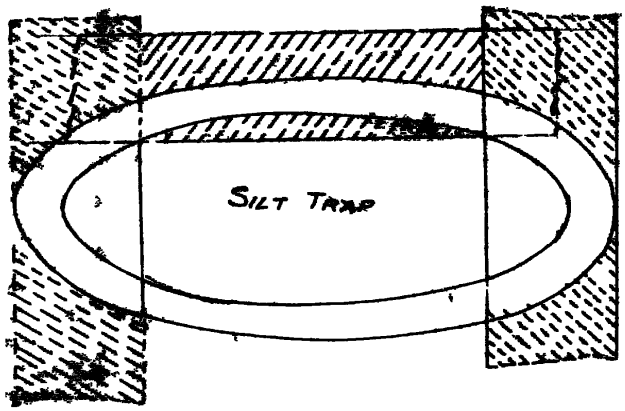

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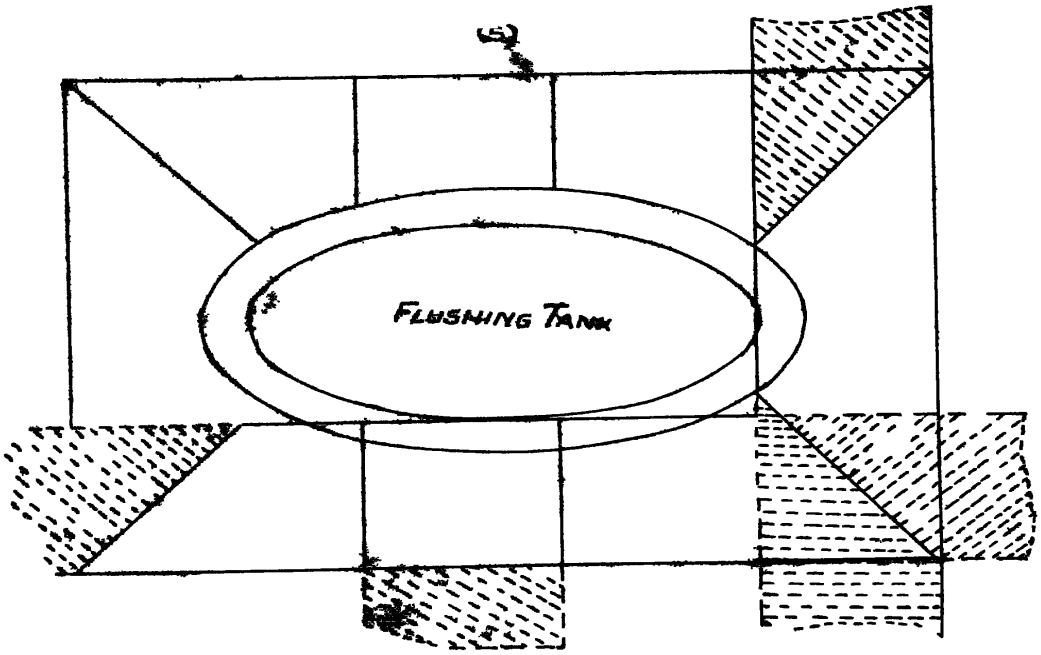

Remarks

OF SLEEP WASTE

MAS REQUIRED TO COVER THE SMALLEST DRAIN BE ATLEAST 16 LONG SO THAT ALL PIECES ARE WASTE

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER

CITY IMPROVEMENTS DIVISION

		to 35 42 cft and not 37 The contractor has been overpaid for 1 55 cft @ 12as = 1-2-11	35 42 cft is put up by the Auditor It is 1 79	at 12as is taken for Statement B of the Auditor though Comptroller says 1-2-6 is to be taken
7	—do—	Cement Concrete The total comes to 1213 cft and not 1223. The contractor has been overpaid for 10 cft at 12 as = 7-8-0	The total comes to 1213 70 9 30 cft	9 30 is taken for the statement of the Auditor
8	29 5 09	Brick in White Mortar. The total comes to 26 3/4 The contractor has been overpaid for 5/4 cft at 0-2 6 = 0-10-1	This total of the Auditor is wrong It comes to 27 1/2 So payment becomes due to the contractor.	
9	—do—	Plastering with White Mortar The total quantity comes to 7 23 squares. The contractor has been overpaid for 31 squares at Rs 3/ = 0-14-11	This total of the Auditor is again wrong It is 7 38 It should be . 21	Note 21 is taken to the statement of the Auditor
10	—do—	Machine ground Surki Mortar. The total quantity ought to be 86 cft and not 87 cft as entered in the Measurement Book and bill The contractor is overpaid for 1 cft @ 0-2-6 = 0-2-6	Chunnam Mortar The Auditor's total is 87 as per Measurement book not 86 The total shown in the Measurement book and bill is 88 It is not 87 as observed by the Auditor the total 88 is correct There is no overpayment.	

Statement R

Defects in the Audit Notes, Notes on Measurement Books, plus Wrong Calculations by the Auditor

from 25 1 09 to 5 7 09

No	Reference to diary	Auditor's objection	Executive Engineer's reply	Remarks
1	For the week ending 25 1 09	Rs 1 of gravel has been overpaid	This is no overpayment the calculation is correct	
2	Item No 6 of do	Earth work The total comes to 109 Rs In the bill 114 2/3 Rs have been entered & paid The Contractor has been overpaid for 5 2/3 Rs at 2 as per Rs = 0-11-4	This total is wrong Please see final bill There is no overpayment	
3	6 2 09	In deducting for section the total quantity comes to 15 87 CFt Thus the quantity is 12.5 CFt instead of 12.2 CFt has been entered in the Measurement Book The Contractor is overpaid for 6 CFt at 0-8-9 = 4-6-6	It comes to the quantity shown in the Measurement Book as deduction This is correct There is no overpayment.	
4	13 2 09	Cement Plastering The total comes to 19.52 squares [illegible]	The Auditor's total should be 20 02 not 19 02.	
5	1 5-09	Manholes Finish mortar plastering The total quantity comes to 35 SFt	This is 35 SFt	

28.	199	21-3-1905	Chairman.	Executive Engineer.
29.	50	20-2-1906.	Executive Engineer.	Kunisamy Naju, P'l etc.,
30.	94	7-3-1906.	do.	Chairman.
31.	1026	12-3-1906	Chairman	Messrs Munuswamy Raju ~~Executive Engineer.~~
32.	123	12-3-1906	do	Executive Engineer
33.	360.	29-5-1905.	Executive Engineer.	Chairman.
34.	346	20-7-1906.	do	do
35.	147	5-4-1906	do	do
36.	12	6-1-1906	Chairman	Executive Engineer

37 - - Statement of Appendix B Construction (1) of the Schedule

Reply to the 52 items of Appendix

B. Statement.

----------p.c----------

Statement X

Item No.1.

Payment in the final bill of Drainage Area Contractors.

80-9-9.

This final bill which was submitted to the Chairman's office with this office No.94 dated 5th. March 1906 was paid in the Chairman's office on -- 30--6--1906 by placing the amount in the Deposit Account. The date of payment and the amount placed in suspense account are written up by Accountant -- N.Venkata Rao working in the Chairman's office. I need not once more say that the comparative statement prepared by T.C.Subba Rao and the necessary records were submitted to the Chairman's office for check and there corrected On ---- 31--10--1907 the amount of the bill has been ordered to be paid and charged to Deposit Account by the Chairman Steps were however taken to recover this ---- amount from the Contractors by issuing notice in this office Nos. 213 & 219 -- dated 3rd. March 1909 & 25th. March 1909 respectively As no reply has yet been received from them, the amount may be -- recovered by the Chairman from the Contractors as an arrear of land revenue or otherwise under Sec 45 of the Madras City ---- Improvement Regulation The contractors are not now working in the Trust Board. The Sub-Divisional Officer was called -- upon to explain the delay in this office No.[illegible] dated [illegible] January 1909,--- ~~43 dated 5th January 1909~~, 43 dated 12th January 1909, 114 dated 3rd.February 09,

212 dated 3rd. March 1909, 270 dated 19 March 1909, 291 dated 25th. March 1909, 552 dated 10th. June 1909, 685 dated 17 June 1909, 276 dated 6th. May 1910 and 416 & 418 dated 7th. July 1910. The explanation has not yet been received.

tem No:2. P:7-14-6.

This overpayment has been adjusted.

tem No:3. P:36-7-9.

The necessary write-back of the amount which ought to have been done by the Accounts Branch will be effected in the accounts for the month of February. The article in question was in the Divisional Stores and so this item need not have been included in the statement as " loss to Government ". The Comptroller remarks also do not contemplate the inclusion of this item in the statement.

If this has been effected in the month of May 07 Jmo

tem No:4. P:0-12-11.

This will be adjusted.

tem No:5. P:46-5-5.

This final bill of the contractors was paid in the Chairman's office on 28-7-06. In this bill the rate payable to the contractors for 8697 sft. of resetting old slabs in mortar, pointing the joints, is 6 pies as per tender. The Auditor says in the statement that a rate of 9 pies has been paid for this quantity. This is not a fact. The quantity having been previously paid at 3 pies, there remained the balance rate of 3 pies to be paid in the final bill. Thus it will be seen that this is not an item of loss to the [illegible] the Auditor has not correctly [illegible] the bill vide explanation to Comptroller's query [illegible] herewith.

[illegible] 6, 6 and 10.
[illegible] 119-12-0, 875-1-0 and 371-12-0.

[illegible] item of loss to the Board [illegible]

that slabs removed by a certain ------
contractor should be used by him only &
and billed for in the very same bill in
which removing is paid for. He could
not think of going beyond this small --
circle to which his mind was confined,
nor did he realise his responsibility
towards officers in saying that the ---
slabs are unaccounted for, on the face
of the explanation offered. From the
very measurement books and bills placed
in his hands for audit, the following
quantities of old slabs used on works,
where no removing is paid for, are ----
traceable. If we are to do what an
Auditor should have done, why was the
Auditor deputed at all for the purpose?

+ vide statement.

Not only has he committed a blunder
in taking in the quantities for his -
valuation (vide item No:12) but also
not allowed the reasonable percentage
for breakages while removing, for odd
and ends to be chipped off before --
" resetting the slabs in mortar, pointing the joints." Allowing 6 in.
for each 6 lbs. for overlap in joints, the number
of ft: for the quantity taken by him
as reset comes up to 1247.
ought to have ~~thought twice~~ been cautious before
noting this an item of loss to the
Board ~~and misrepresenting facts to~~
~~Government~~. Explanation offered has
not been put in full in the statement
nor was the letter of Controller
forwarded with it.

Sd. [illegible]

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6. R: 10-12-0

10. R 16-10-8.

This overpayment has been adjusted.

In this final bill an overpayment of --- R.16-10-8 has been ordered to be ------ is recovered, whereas R 62-8-8 become due to the contractors as a result of the audit of the bill. It seems therefore --- not justifiable to include R 16-10-8 -- is in the statement. The auditor evident- bil ly by miscalculation ended his report the on the audit of this bill in his diary i by for the week ending 24th. April 1909 --- fine by saying that it was very doubtful ----bse whether the final measurements were ----to actually taken before recording them. t to On being shown that his statements were i not well founded, he had a discussion or the the point with the Executive Engineer -e -- in person and was satisfied It is ton be regretted that he has noted in the ntin statement only a partial result of the audit of the bill - another error in rly audit.

No. 11.

No entries against this item in the the statement.

No 12. R.371-13-0

The inconsistency in this item has g escaped notice of the auditor. He ---e notes in item 10 that the running feet e of old slabs removed is 22,996 and --e that R 7-4-6 for 700 running feet is an od item of overpayment In this item he gr says that 23,696 running feet of old it slabs were removed. The auditor may s kindly be asked to reconcile these two d contradictory statements on his as ----g alleged loss to Government in exaggerat ed manner. The figure 7-4-6 is -- -- ed exaggerated by R 6-12-0 as rated by

by Auditor.

Item No:12 R:0-8-0.

The auditor should not have ----- noted this as an overpayment as it is included in 15 annas of item 14.

Item No:13. R:10-0-0.

The fine of R.10/- was inflicted on the contractor by Mr. T.S.Lesha --- Iyengar, my locum tenens while I was on 3 months privilege leave. The bill was paid on 27-10-1906 finally and the work is certified to have been good by Mr. H.F.Harker on 14-7-1906 The fine being inflicted for bad work and subsequently as the work was certified to have been rectified, this ought not to form an item of " loss to the Board ". It is only a question of the fact, that the fine cancelled by the Executive -- Engineer, was not specially noted on the bill - not that records are wanting that the fine was cancelled

Item No 14. R.6-7-3

The particulars are not properly detailed in the statement

Item No.15. R.13-12-0

The objection as a result of the audit of this bill began in the ---- Auditor's diary for the week ending 15th. May 1909 with saying that the disallowed item was included in the final bill and paid without a corresponding entry in the measurement book and that the contractor had not sign in the measurement book The audit was shown that the above statements his were not facts and the item had been disallowed but withheld pending inspection. The [illegible] written on bill dated 16-10-1[illegible] the Executive engineer are " without [illegible] not re in[illegible]

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these.' Ask S.D.O. to show." It may be judged from this quotation whether the item had been disallowed once for all or witheld pending inspection. All these are not clearly set forth in the statement. Reply sent to Comptroller's ---- remark is appended

em No.16.	R.6-5-0	This overpayment has been adjusted.
em No.17,	R.16--4--0.	The material was in the Divisional Stores and the necessary write-back ---- ought to have been effected by the ---- Accounts Branch at the time. This has however been effected now It was only a question of procedure Reply sent to Comptroller's remarks is appended.
tem No.18	R 30--0--0.	This is to be replied in the Chairman' office.
em No.19	R:174-7--2.	When it was stated by me that the -- late Chairman alone can explain the -- inclusion of the amount in the final bill of Ramaswamiah, the Comptroller was -- pleased to remark that the Executive -- Engineer was in a position to explain -- this better than the the Chairman. I submit that in reply to the above remark a memo drawn up in this office showing the impossibility of the item being ---- explained by me, was submitted to the Comptroller. The measurements were -- taken under his orders and the bill was checked and paid by late Chairman while I was on 3 months privilege leave. The records of the Chairman's office may -- throw better light on the subject. It is not understood why the Auditor uses the expression "Executive Engineer was on leave" in his report when he was ---- certain of the fact from the very ----

		records he audited viz., measurements book and bill. (Copy of minus [illegible]
[illegible] No.20.	R.1--10--3.	This overpayment has been adjusted. The bill was paid by Mr.T.Seshu Iyengar
[illegible] No.21	R 0--13--10.	This overpayment has been adjusted.
[illegible] No.22	R.0---1---8.	✓ This will be adjusted.
[illegible] No.23	R.2---8---0	✓ This will be adjusted.
[illegible] No.24	R:98--2---10.	This is to be replied in the Chairman's office.
[illegible] No.25	R:10--5---0.	This is to be replied in the Chairman's office.
[illegible] No.26	R.0--10---9.	This overpayment has been adjusted.
[illegible] No.27	R.1---8---4.	One rupee has been adjusted. 0-8-4 remains to be adjusted.
[illegible] No.28	R.80--14--0.	This is to be replied in the Chairman's office.
[illegible] No.29.	R.28--11--4.	The bill bears the initials of ---- Accountant N.Venkata Rao working in --- Chairman's office and Cashier Kuppu Rao and a final certificate of the contractor has been obtained on the bill. Steps may be taken in the Chairman's office to recover this amount
No:30.	R.37-8-0	The item had been disallowed by the Executive Engineer pending investigation of rate on bill dated 14-2-1905 In the final bill his remarks on 27-6-1906 ---- against the item run as follows " Pay by tonnage at one rupee per ton ". -- Cashier's reply to this on 28-6-1906 is, " the tonnage on 4" pipes is nearly 33.1 tons at one rupee is R 33-2-9 The --- remaining 1" pipes and others are carted Then the Executive Engineer has made the remark " passed " against the item on - 30-6-1906 [illegible] paid [illegible] Auditor has -- quietly omitted to note these points.

The inclusion of R.37-6-0 in the statement is not therefore understood. A defect in audit again.

Item No.31 R:0--6--4.

Item No.32 R 156-6-3.

This will be adjusted.

In his diary for the week ending 28th day of June 13 the auditor distinctly states that the cost of ridge tiles is apparently included in the rate of 6 pies for pressing and fixing. It should be remarked that the statement with his report

The explanation offered with regard to this point has not been put fourth by the Auditor in the statement. He has not clearly proved how the value of ridge tiles is not included in the value of houses. It was distinctly stated in the explanation that the rate of 6 pies was paid for fixing ridge -- tiles in mortar and the value of ridge tiles is included in the rate paid for roofing. As for slabs, the responsibility of seeing that the value of all materials used on the work as per ---- final bills was debited to the work, devolved upon the accountant working in the Chairman's office, before ---- accepting the completion report. This point has been referred to in my explanation but it is not set fourth i the statement. Explanation of the - Accountant who was working in the --- Chairman's office may be obtained fro the recordes of the Chairman's office for not including the cost of the slabs in the value of the experimen houses.

No.33 [illegible]--0--0.

The Auditor has all along in hi report been dealing with the proced followed in the Chairman's office of exhibiting a cert[illegible] amount in accou and the Comptroll[illegible] remarks do no [illegible] necessary to [illegible] in [illegible] report, i

very strange therefore to see that ---- R:276-0-0 are entered as loss to Govt: in the statement against this item, as a result of the audit. In the statement Appendix B the item is under " Water --- Supply to New Doddahalagere" in the ---- auditor's report it is under Water ---- Supply to Idga extension."

on No:34. R:10-12-0.

The Sub-Divisional officer was ---- called upon to submit his explanation in this office No:552 dated 16-6-1909 and reminded to submit the same early in --- this office No:276 dated 6-5-1910, and -- the explanation offered and the ------- Comptroller's remarks are not fully ---- entered in the statement.

No:35. R.35-8-0.

This is to be replied in the Chairman's office.

No:36. R.1-2-0.

This will be adjusted. R:96-8-0 becomes due to the contractors. A ---- quantity of 1555 cubic yards had been -- paid at 2 annas and the rate of one anna had been withold. Vide bill dated 21-6-01 This rate of one anna was not paid in the final bill. Though the auditor has ---- observed this and calculated 6 cubic --- yards out of 1555 at 3 annas, he has --- omitted to point out that payment for 1549 cubic yards at one anna becomes due to the contractors.

No. 37. R:101-1[illegible]-9.

It is not understood how this could be proved to be an item of loss to the Board when the articles in question were used on the City Improvement works. It is stated in the audit [illegible] that the water bill [illegible] to the work subject to [illegible] to the proper works. The write-off escaped

the notice of the Accounts Branch as already stated. It is a question of write-back, not of materials.

Item No:38. F:8-5-0. F:6-15-7 has been adjusted . F:1-5- remains to be adjusted.

Item No:39. F:1-0-10. This overpayment has been adjusted.

Item No-40. F:3-6-4. This overpayment has been adjusted.

Item No:41 F:1000/- The latter part of Comptroller's remarks was not communicated to us, thus misguiding the Executive Engineer. When it was explained by the Sub-Divisional officer that some pipes were used on works, it was for the auditor to trace and find out where these pipes had been used. He did not do this though in possession of all the connected records nor did he take pains to ascertain how many pipes are in Divisional Stores and what percentage should be allowed for breakages. Evidently, the explanation offered has not had any consideration, and to magnify the resul of the audit an arbitrary amount of F:1000/- has been entered in the statement in this single instance as loss to the Board. The accompanying statement shows the number of pipes used on works the percentage of pipes broken and unserviceable, and the number still in storer. Without ascertaining the above, nobody else would have noted this as an item of loss to the Board.

Item No:42. F:11-1-3. This is to be replied in the Chairman's office.

Item No:43. R.9-0-9. Comptroller's remarks as communicated [illegible] have been [illegible] document [illegible]

whereas in the statement it is put down as " They have to be brought on to ---- that account The Comptroller's -- remarks deal with the procedure, and do not indicate that there is a loss to -- the Board in this item.

Item No:44 P:54--12--0.

Please vide reply in the report. There is no loss to the Board in this respect.

Item No.45 P:2--1--6.

This amount is not traceable in the diaries or reference to diary is not properly given in the statement.

Item No.46 P:20--12--0

The articles are in stores and the Comptroller remarks that they should be taken to Tools and Plant Account. This has been done. Nobody else would put this as an item of loss to the Board before ascertaining whether the article were accounted for or not. It is a -- question of debit to proper head, not "loss".

Item No.47 P:20--14--0

Though it was stated clearly in the explanation offered that the stove is -- in the cement testing room and will be taken to accounts, the Auditor has ---- persisted in putting this down as a loss. Is he justified in doing this? The -- Comptroller simply remarks that it ---- should be taken to Tools and Plant ---- Accounts now. This is also a question of proper debit.

Item No.48 P:71--[illegible]--0.

The explanation offered [illegible] to -- have been twisted and put in the statement. The amount viz:-71--5--0 arrived at by the Auditor [illegible] wrong calculation by [illegible] in the [illegible] bill [illegible] P. The Auditor --

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in his diary has not been set off ---- against the overpayment. The contrac-ors are not now working in the Trust Board. The overpayment will be ---- adjusted against underpayment.

Item No:49. R:60-0-0.

The overpayment has been adjusted by deduction in the ~~[illegible]~~ contractor's bill and the fact reported to Comptroller. This would not have occured if this -- office had an accountant at the onset.

Item No:50. R:1-7-0.

This will be adjusted.

Item No:51. R:0-3-3.

This overpayment has been adjusted.

R:0-3-6.

Adjusted. Auditor's total as noted in the diary is wrong.

Item No:52. R:1-8-0.

This will be adjusted.

Executive Engineer
Telephone & Telegraph Division

Items noted as does pertain to departure under etc

An Analysis

of statement of Appendix B of the Auditor

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Items not relating to Executive Engineer's office

Heads of classification.	Reference to the -- items of the state -ment.	Amount.	Remarks.
es relating to the irman's office for sons noted in the arks column.	* 1.	80--7--9	Bill checked and paid in Chairman's office.
	4.	0-12-11	Bill passed in Chairman's office -- and paid also there
	5.	46--5--5	Bill passed in Chairman's office and paid also there
	18.	30--0--0	Chairman orders in No 79 dated 26/05 to pay for water carts.
	19.	174--7--2	Bill paid in Chairman' office whil Executive Engineer was on leave.
	* 24.	98--2--10	Communicated to Chairman by Comptroller.
	25.	10--5--0	Communicated to Chairman by Comptroller.
+	28.	80-14--0	Cisterns to store water, built -- under Chairman's orders.
	* 29.	28-11--4	Accountant M.Venkata Rao working in Chairman's office has initialle the bill.
Ex Houses Subs	32.	158--6--3	Accountant woring in Chairman's -- office checked final bills and -- accepted completion report.
Junior Engineer	33.	276--0--0	Noted as overpayment on account of procedure followed in Chairman's office.
+	35.	35--8--0	Bills paid by Chairman and No.2 Sub-Divisional Officer working -- under his direct orders Relates to supplying water to house builders in Chatnamalli extension.
	42.	0--1--3	Bill paid in Chairman's office.
	* 48.	71--5--0	Bill passed in Chairman's office and returned for payment Vide No. 428 dated 7 8-06
	50.	1--7--0	Bill passed in Chairman's office and returned for payment.
		1092-13-11	

Items noted as Dies Drawing Do defective under

...ily put the Auditor bossed to the -- ... without push- his enquiry to inality.	6.	129-12--0	Relate to old slabs removed in -----
	8.	575--1--0	No.II Drainage Area. These are provoc
	12.	371-13--0	to be no items of loss. Vide Report and statement X.
	44.	54-12--0	Relate to slabs carted to No.3 Sub-Division Vide Report. This is not an item of loss to the Board.
	46.	20-12--0	It was not ascertained whether the -- hanging lamp and stove were in stores and accounted as per Comptroller's instructions.
	41.	1000--0--0	Relates to old pipes 9" removed. Vide Report where ~~is~~ this properly explained and also statement X.
		2152--2--0	
Items put down as loss to the Board owing to superficial ...ination of records.	15.	13-12--0	The item had not been disallowed. There is entry of the item in measurement -- book.
	30.	37--8--0	The item had not been disallowed. This item is expressly passed by the Executive Engineer.
	12.	0--8--0	This amount is included twice in the Auditor's statement B.
		51-12--0	
...iscellaneous.	13.	10--0--0	Relates to fine for bad work which was subsequently certified to have been -- satisfactory executed by the subordinate and checked by Mr.Marker.
	45.	2--1--8	This amount is not traceable in the -- diaries.
		12--1--8	
concerning ...ure of the ...s Branch ...n as loss.	3.	36--7--9	Syphon was in stores and now borne in Accounts It was a question of debit to proper head
	17.	16--4--0	The iron sheets was in stores and now borne in accounts. It was a question of debit to proper head.
	37.	101-10--9	Relates to a write-back which escaped ~~notice~~ notice of the Accounts Branch No loss.
	42	20-14--0	This was also a question of debit to proper head The stove was being -- used for cement testing and now taken to accounts
			Relates to [illegible] ...ting out as [illegible]
		164--[illegible]	

Items to be explained by Sub-Divisional Officer.

34	10-12--0	Explanation from Sub-Divisional Officer not yet received.
	10-12--0	

Items to be covered by underpayments in the same bill.

10.	16-10--8
36.	1--2--0
27.	0--6--5
	18--3--1

Overpayments relating to Executive Engineer's office.

ted.	2.	7-14--8	
	7.	0--8--0	
	9.	10-12--0	
	14.	6--7--3	
	16.	6--5--0	
	20.	1-10--3	
	21.	0-13--10	
	26.	0-10--9	
	27.	1--0--0	0--1-11 remains to be adjusted.
	38.	6-15--7	1--5--5 remains to be adjusted.
	39.	1--0-10	
	40.	3--6--4	
	49.	60--0--0	
	51.	0--6--9	
		107-15--3	
justed.	27.	0--1-11	
	38.	1--5--5	
	22.	0--1--8	
	23.	2--8--0	
	31.	0--6--4	
	54.	1--8--0	
		5-15--4	
	Total	113-14--7	
	Grand total	3636--0--6	

The ultimate result of the whole detail audit and its cost is R³ 107--15--3 adjusted, and the petty sum of (R³ 5--15--4) Rupees Five annas fifteen and pies four only to be adjusted, so far as this office is concerned Account should also be taken of -- the salaries and labour of the undersigned and his whole office for the last week in furnishing a detail explanation

Executive Engineer,
Mysore City Imprs Division

Enclosure to Statement X.

Copies of replies submitted to Cabinet

The rate paid originally and provisionally was 3 pies and ---- afterwards a balance rate of pies 3 was paid. 8 pies was paid for carting and resetting slabs, vide authority of Chairman in his No.428 dated 7th. August 1906.

---------oOo--------

No.17. 12-6. The Sub-Divisional Officer's remark alluded to in page 11 of the book indicated not only that the item was not disallowed but withheld under Executive Engineer's instructions. The item was passed after Executive Engineer's inspection.

---------oOo--------

No.17. 4-6. Copy of standing orders re: allowable percentage of wastage of materials may be kindly supplied for information. The code para quoted does not specify any percentage. The estimate has not been exceeded. Iron sheets are not sold circular or of required sizes but square and of standard or stock sizes. The difference between a square and circle is 21 per cent.

---------oOo---------

No.19. -/-2. The following memo regarding the inclusion of R^s:174--7--? in the final bill of contractor Ramasawmiah is submitted for Comptroller's information.

A perusal of bills dated 28--6--1904 and 28--8--1904 in ---- favour of Manikyacharry for R^s:378-6-10 & R^s 40-10-0 respectively and that dated 29th. August 1904 in favour of Javarappa for -- R^s.86-14-2 brings to light that the undersigned had ordered the deduction of the marginally noted amounts from the bill of Contractor Ramasawmiah which was done in his bill dated 25--10--1904 Again in this bill the Contractor tendered rate for "Laying pipes including excavation there for" having been paid for laying only (as the tendered rate could not [illegible] contra

Capping earth ....R^s 5--9--0

Removing jelly from Pleasure Palace Road.....R^s.5--4--0

Shoring the pipe trench.....R^s 20-0--0

Lighting during nights in pipe line for 25 days with 3 lamps.....R^s.2--0--0

2 watering for pipe line in Pleasure Palace Road R^s.8--0--0

Lighting 2 lanterns from 4th [illegible] 1904 to 27-8-04. R^s.2--0--0

[illegible]

did not carry out earth work) payment [illegible] other [illegible] workers

for earth work excavation had also to be deducted in this bill accordingly a sum of R:76--9--9 made up of R 12--8--0 paid to Gulam Hussain in bill dated 29--8--1904 and R.64--1--9 paid to Javarappa in bill dated 29--8--1904 on account of excavating -- earth for pipe line, was also deducted in this bill of Ramaswamiah Thus the total deduction made is R.119--6--9. (R.42--13--0 + ----- R:76--9--9).

The claims of Ramaswamiah were finally settled by the late Chairman and the Officiating Executive Engineer Mr.T.S.Shash Iyengar while the undersigned was on leave. The amount of ------ R 174--7--2 included and paid in the bill of Ramaswamiah is made up of R 119--6--9 referred to and R 32--4--0 paid to Manikyacharr in bill dated 28--8--1904 and R.22--12--5 paid to Javarappa in bi dated 29--8--1904. There are no records in this office to show how the contractor was entitled for payment of this amount. The only records in this office connected with the settlement of the final bill of the contractor, are (1) Petition of the Contractor dated 30--3--1906 with Offg Executive Engineer's orders thereon directing the S.O to include the following items in the final -- bill.

(1) Pipe line at 2 annas for every ft of piping in addition the tender rate.

(2) This office No.198 dated 2--5--1906 submitting the final bill to the Chairman's office, and

(3) Chairman's No 236 dated 7--5--1906 returning the bill duly paid for record in this office.

Now can it therefore be said that the undersigned can better explain the inclusion and payment by Chairman in the final bill of the amount deducted on the Undersigned's orders from the Contractor's bill on a previous occasion i.e., R 119--6--9 also R.55--0--5 in excess.

[illegible] explanation of the Sub-Overseer Kuppus[illegible]my for entering the [illegible] and that [illegible] of the Sub-Divisional Officer [illegible] it are herewith submitted. The [illegible] [illegible] Engineer [illegible]

[signature]
Executive Engineer,
[illegible]

In his letter No.6618/M1.88-10-8 dated the 3rd February 1911 to the Chief Engineer, the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Rev. and Genl. Departments, mentioned that the report on the audit of the accounts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board up to the end of June 1908, disclosed a loss to the Board to the extent of about Rs.64,066, that from the description of the several items of loss, it would seem that I, as -- occupying the office of the Chairman till March 1908, -- had to account for the four major items noted on the margin, and that in respect of these items in particular, detailed explanation from me was required.

(a) Loss on sales of materials Rs.25,000.

(b) Loss due to omission in the Trust House list, Rs 20,369-1-6

(c) Loss due to excess payment for lands, Rs 1,158-7-10

(d) Loss due to overmeasurements in demolition, Rs 1,014-10-10

2 But for the above observations of Mr. Ali -- communicated by the Government, the inferences drawn, -- the conclusions arrived at, and the report published by the auditor would not have been, themselves, ----

worth even taking a passing notice of, being as they -- are, unwarranted, fallacious, and simple presumptions, the inevitable outcome of a superficial examination, and -- inability to ~~ess~~ square facts correctly

It is with a view to eradicate the wrong -- impressions such misleading reports as the one in ---- question is apt to create in the minds of the authori- -ties concerned, I have imposed on myself the three- fold task of pointing out the inaccuracies in the ---- accounts prepared by the auditor, showing the fallacies in his reasoning, and furnishing the necessary detailed statistical information, which more than corroborate the statement I have already advanced in my preliminary --- report to 1 26 dated the 6th March 1911, before look ing into the accounts, that there could have been no loss of the kind and to the extent [illegible] by the auditor

Referring to the first of the four items of the alleged loss, " loss on sales of materials, ---- [illegible] ", I find that the auditor has arrived at this result upon incorrect and speculative hypotheses

(1) Firstly, for the purpose of calculating the --- amount realizable from dismantled building materials, --

the auditor fixes at least 10% on Rs.7,07,150, total payment made under compensation. On what authority or precedence such a proportion has been fixed is not stated anywhere in the report, and must therefore be taken as an empirical figure. His guide should always be the actual results obtained from the scrutiny of accounts. He has not made a classified statement of properties, separating the material yielding items from the rest. As payment under compensation includes not only that for the structure, but also for (1) vacant ground (2) withal and other portions of the premises (3) the ground on which the house stood erected (4) wells, privy pits, compound and other mud walls, this omission is now supplied in statements Nos.I and II appended to the memo. It will be seen from these statements, that out of the compensation of Rs.7,07,150 paid for acquiring 5,[illegible] properties, Rs.71,657 represents the value of survey fields and vacant lands, Rs.1,24,147 the value of sites occupied by structures, Rs.17,232, allowance made for the compulsory nature of acquisition, Rs.11,760, the value of mud walls and Rs.10,191, the value of privy pits, wells, and other [illegible]

material whatever. Besides the above, a sum of Rs.21,672 represents the value of structures sold or retained for future sale out of the properties acquired, Rs.7,142 the value of properties the materials whereof were given free to owners, to enable them to build new houses in the extensions in accordance with the instructions conveyed in Government Order No.4168-79/L.F 36-02 dated the 18th September 1902, Rs.11,859 the value of the highly infected and insanitary thatched houses of a very inferior description, the materials of which had to be burnt down to arrest the spread of plague and further contamination during the years 1904-05 and 1905-06 and Rs.4,616 the value of properties the acquisition of which was subsequently abandoned. All the above items amounting to Rs.2,36,427 will have therefore to be deducted from the total sum of Rs.7,07,150 paid under compensation to arrive at the actual figure, viz., Rs.4,70,723 representing the amount paid for structures containing saleable material. And this sum of Rs. 4,70,723 alone should have been taken to consider-ation in calculating the yield from materials. Even [illegible] 10% of the matter, the yield will [illegible] not Rs.70,715, and a [illegible]

the fourth

against which Rs.39,7421have been realized as noted in para 3.iii.

(ii)Secondly, the auditor's statement that the -- value of materials realized should have been nearly -- one-fifth of the amount of the total compensation paid, is not borne out by facts or figures. The only authority for this ratio as stated in para 80 of the auditor's report is that the " materials whenever sold to the --- owners themselves for upset price have generally been valued at one-fifth of the compensation paid". From statement III it will be found that towards Rs.95,483, the value of structures of the 543 properties materials of which were sold for upset price, a sum of Rs.16,481 was realized towards the materials, giving a percentage of 17.2 and not 20%, as surmised by the auditor. Again the proportion of 20% is as admitted by the auditor -- himself what was gathered by him with reference to the properties the materials of which were sold for an --- upset price. Such properties were only 34%. And --- these were the pick of the 3,112 and for the materials of which there were voluntary offers and consequently [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] the same percentage of ------ realization in the case of the remaining 2,[illegible] insani-

insanitary properties in various stages of decay and the materials of which had to be disposed of in public ---- auction after dismantling, is apparently unreasonble, In dismantling old and dilapidated houses and transmitting the materials to the store-yard, there is always ----- considerable loss by breakage. The deterioration of -- materials from sun, rain and white ants, the combination among bidders, and the rejection of all unserviceable -- and unsound articles, will have to be taken into account as affecting the auction realizations Under the ----- circumstances, the sum of Rs 3,[illegible]422 realized in all from the sale of materials against the compensation amount of Rs 4,20,725, is very fair and gives a percentage of 9 5 If only the amount realized in the auction sales is taken, the percentage works u[illegible] This average rate of 9[illegible], 7 2 secured from the old materials of the above description disposed of in auction, is not in but favourable, as any executive officer who has had -- any experience in conducting such sales can easily --- perceive

(iii) Thirdly, against the amount estimate[illegible] the audit or as realizable from material[illegible] demand acquired up to end of June 1933, [illegible] as taken only the

the actual realisations up to end of that period into account, viz., Rs.33,888 omitting the realisations --- obtained subsequently from the materials of the same -- properties. This mode of calculating is both incorrect and misleading. The realization subsequent to June --- from materials that were in stock at the end of 1907-08, was Rs.5,534 The total realization was therefore ---- Rs.39,421 and not Rs 33,888

4. In this connection it is to be noted that there was no chance for clandestine removal or misuse of the materials in as much as in each area there were more than half a dozen tank workers, vieing with each other in detecting and exposing the malpractices if --- any, of their fellow workers with the naturally selfish motive of getting the delinquent cleared out of their line and thereby securing more work for themselves --- Besides, from outside the ring, men intending to get -- into the department to work, were not only keeping a vigilant watch over the work of the demolition contractors but were also too eager whenever there was an opportunity for it, to apprise the office by [illegible] of any [illegible] schief [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], the saleable materials are [illegible] to [illegible]

in carefully watched store-yards under a paid agency. -- They were sorted into lots for sale on notified dates. These ~~auction sales~~ auction sales were invariably conducted by one or more Sub-Division Officers with executive ----- subordinates, in the presence of a Municipal Councillor and a member of the Trust Board. I have also occasionally attended these sales and found that the sorting etc., of materials had all been done to the best advantage to secure fair prices, that the system of checking the removal of the sold materials under permits was being satisfactorily ---- attended to, and that the prices at which lots were knocked down were the highest possible that could be obtained ---- under the circumstances of each case, more especially in view of the very flimsy material used in the construction of the poor class houses with bamboo, country-wood, and pot-tiles.

5. The above facts, I trust, will convincingly show that not only there has been no such alarming loss of Rs.10,000 from materials, as miscalculated and misrepresented by the auditor, but a reasonable sum of Rs.3,422 has been realised giving a percentage of 3.5, by the special -- precautions taken by the officers concerned, which is -

-verything

dismantling the structures, carting the materials to the -- depot, and in guarding them against stealth, in sorting, and putting them into lots to secure fair values and in instituting auction sales on suitable dates and under a -- proper agency. Systematic accounts were maintained for -- materials, property by property, when it was found necessary in consideration of the class of houses operated upon.

6. Regarding the second item. " Omissions in the list of Trust Houses--- Rs. 20,359 ", I am at a loss to understand on what principles of accountancy this item could, if at all, be taken as a separate item of loss unless it be in connection with the item of loss from " Sale of ------ materials" which has already been explained. The auditor has himself in para 40 of his report, rightly observed --- that " an inspection of the localities may show that houses have been actually demolished, though measurements for --- demolition have not been recorded and paid for". All the doubt he evinces in this connection is, " the possibility of removal of materials without remittance of any value". If this were the point in issue, as it should be, the matter resolves itself ~~[illegible]~~ in plain terms, to the ----- question as to what [illegible] have be[illegible] with the materials

materials of the 414 (a mistake for 412) properties mentioned in appendix B of his report, purchased for -- Rs.20,869. If his own dictatorial data of 10% of the -- amount of compensation be allowed, the realisable value of the materials of the said 412 properties and the loss will be Rs.2,087 and not Rs.20,869 the full value of the properties Such a large amount is alleged as wholly --- lost upon no other ground than that the auditor received instructions, from the Assistant Comptroller that these discrepancies should be shown as " omissions".

7. Having furnished a detailed explanation to prove that not more than Rs.33,422 could have been real--ized towards materials of properties acquired for ---- Rs.7,07,150, it is needless for me to speak of the ---- materials of the 412 properties worth Rs 20,869 which -- form but a part of the said sum of Rs 7,07,150 It has been pointed out also that every article of any value -- was carefully conserved and disposed of to the best advantage bestowing due vigilance and care

The properties [illegible] auditor's list [illegible] have, however, been [illegible] sold [illegible] and another, and it has been found that except [illegible]

of [illegible] out of 412 properties which had been duly brought on the Trust Property Register, the remaining structures have all been actually demolished and the cleared sites utilized for either forming new roads or widening the b-- old ones or creating the building sites as noted in each case [illegible] in the accompanying statement No.IV, and --- indicated on the accompanying block plans in red pencil

9. It is ascertained that the demolition of these properties have not been charged for owing to one or --- other of the reasons, that in a few cases the portions left unmeasured were not worth being charged for, that the exact quantity of work done by more than one con--tractor in respect of particular houses was not possible to be differentiated, that in a few cases where part -- properties were acquired, the owners themselves undertook to demolish the required part to minimise the injury to the remaining part occupied by them, or that bills were not prepared with a view of not exceeding the sanctioned provision for demolition taking advantage in some cases of the absence of the claimants or the non-settlement of disputes among those who were vorked as partners also all that claims of some of the demolition [illegible]

contractors still remain pending settlement.

10. I cannot but observe in this connection that such indiscretionary remarks from auditing officers are injurious in two ways, that while on the one hand they tend to deprecate the honest work of the hard worked executive subordinates, they form on the other, an incentive to honesty being supplanted by artifice. To illustrate, had the subordinates billed for the omissions noticed, they could have easily avoided giving any grounds for the reflections and insinuations cast against their character, though it could have been done only at an additional charge of Rs.2,000 to the Board for dismantling and clearing grounds.

11. The 54 properties valued at Rs.1,648 and referred to in para 113 of the auditor's report, have all been demolished also and used up for purposes noted against each as was found while the said properties were not inspected. These properties also are noted on the map bearing plans in red pencil.

12. From the above it will be seen that instead of Board being on gain of loss of Rs.20,000 as erroneous-

erroneously recorded by the auditor under the so-called head of "omissions", there has been actually a savings under charges for demolition and clearance, of not less than Rs.2,000,

13. As for the third item, Excess payment for land ---Rs.1,133", I have only to state that payments -- have been made in each case on the awards made by the -- Chairman exercising the functions of the Deputy ----- Commissioner under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Regulation. The auditor was unable to understand that the notification in the Gazette, was not the conclusive record as to the actual measurements of properties --- Notices issued under Sec.9 of the Regulation, after the publication of the declaration in the Gazette, invite -- objections, if any, from persons interested as to the -- measurements entered in the Gazette in each individual case It is for the Acquisition Officer to enquire into and verify such objections and make an award on the --- actual measurements

14. [illegible] obtaining satisfaction from local --- inspections and [illegible] specific [illegible] as well as [illegible] strength of the bonds and [illegible] -

the persons interested in cases where the difference was --- considerable and upon actual measurements made in the presence of the owners and vouched by them, awards have been made in terms of Sec.11 of the Land Acquisition Regulation. The -- records connected with a few of the cases in question are enclosed for perusal. The excess area is fully an asset of the Board.

15. Referring to the last and the fourth item " Loss due to overmeasurement in demolition ---Rs.1,014", I gather from para 115 of the auditor's report that in the explanations furnished by the out-door subordinates in charge of the work, they have stated that an excess charge to the extent of ---- Rs.623-12-0 was due to " oversight or failure of memory" and Rs.330-4-0 to " measurements entered against wrong numbers". The latter statement will have to be accepted as the structure of properties corresponding to their correct numbers have all been demolished and not been separately charged for. Vide para 11 supra. In the absence of measurement books and other connected records not furnished to me by the Controller, it is not possible for me to further verify the accuracy of the statements made by the auditor. It may not be unreasonable to expect some sort of propriety on the part of the ----

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the executive subordinates and checking office hands who had to record and check measurements of 3,112 properties mostly lutcha houses and huts, especially when they were -- worked under high pressure, with the material disadvantage of their having been altogether destitute of any previous acquaintance with the nature of the operations undertaken

16. I may mention that the Executive Engineer, Mr.D'Cruz, was making [illegible] demolition from the --- initial stage, till about [illegible] when he was relieved of that work [illegible] cost of [illegible], discrepancy --- rates, he is accountable [illegible] he was be able to better [illegible] the [illegible]

17. To sum up, taking into consideration that the net value of the structures include the value of the walls, the cost of labour for working and putting up the materials, the adventitious values on account of their -- - locality, monthly rent and etc, on none of which any [illegible] can be made, it is very difficult even in the case of [illegible] built houses, to fix the exact proportion the total [illegible] values bears to the value of the whole structures as ----- dwelling houses or places of business, and taking into the fact of such a large [illegible] ity of kutcha old materials, -

fixtures and old fittings, having been suddenly thrown into the open market, I can assure the Government with greater confidence and I hope also, with greater authority than that of a mere accountant that a very fair proportion (ঠ০৫) of the purchase money has been realised and that there has been no loss at all, much less in the alarming extent arrived at by the accountant on imaginary and baseless data.

I now take up the second item of loss, viz., Rs.20,863, said to have been wholly lost to the Board on account of the omissions to measure and pay for the dismantlement. I am glad however that the accountant did not definitely take what would have been really an astounding statement that the properties and parts of properties omitted in the measurements for dismantling did not really exist, and that the entries in the mutchalikat regarding these are all fictitious. By treating the whole amount as loss, he perhaps wanted to leave it to his higher authorities to make their own inferences.

There has been no loss due to excess payments for [illegible]. The [illegible] of land [illegible] in [illegible] of that notion [illegible], as an [illegible] of the Board.

Regarding the fourth

over-measurements in demolition, Rs.1,014" which is shown as overcharge, a sum of Rs.4,0-4-0 is not to be really held as overcharge as explained under para 15 and that owing to - the want of measurements books for reference, the statements of the auditor regarding the balance of Rs.693-12-0 could not be verified.

18. I append a few remarks on the remaining items also, included in the accountant's " list of losses".

In para 64 of his report, sums actually credited in the Cash Book have been mentioned as not credited and ---- included under losses. ii We expects credit entries in -- the Cash Book in respect of certain nominal items of receipt, not actually tendered by the parties. Vide paras 31,48, 50 and 54.

He puts down in para 65 of his report certain dues recoverable in the usual course from the persons concerned, as a final loss as if the Board has been wound up and the -- matter overlooked.

"The arrangements are spirit of the provision of Sec.25 (1) of the Land Acquisition Compensation as if the allot ---- of the property for the ---- compulsory nature of the acquisition debarred all consider-

considerations mentioned in clauses 2 to 6 of sub-section 1 and holds as in para 31 of the report, the payments made on the latter grounds as a loss to the Board.

The vague remarks and assumptions recorded in the auditor's report indicate a clear lack of technical knowledge and experience in matters of houses and land valuation, entitling him to make such pronouncements on his own authority.

19. I do not know if the audit report drawn up by the accountant with many serious and amazing generalisations, inferences and insinuations therein contained, had been scrutinised either by the Assistant Controller who appears to have been directing the audit or by the Controller and approved by them as is generally done in such cases before they were placed before Government.

20. No system of accounts and test audit have been maintained though such a system and audit were called for when expenditure of Rs.[illegible] lacs were sanctioned.

[illegible] registers and account forms in use in connection [illegible] on [illegible] of the Board, [illegible] were introduced by the Chairman assisted by the experienced Accountant L.Ramaswamy

[illegible] the [illegible] Office. 168

Before concluding, it may not be out of place to [illegible] that the Board was fortunate in securing the services [illegible] at its start, who was fully conversant with the administration of the Public Works, Railways and -- Departments, with a thorough knowledge of the accounts [illegible] departments and with needful resources to successfully [illegible] the infinite number of administrative and economic ---- problems involved in dealing with the public and private -- rights on a large scale and the transfer of the displaced population to more sanitary quarters. This is clearly borne out by the work turned out and savings effected under ----- acquisition to the extent of Rs. 1,05,743 on the original --- estimates of Rs. 6,64997 as shown in the accompanying statement [illegible] giving a percentage of 16

Out of 5,561 properties, in only 28 cases references have been made to the Civil Court and that for the adjudication [illegible] between contending parties. These figures speak [illegible]. It is not I that should speak of --- [illegible] economic lines, but it [illegible] --- [illegible] of Mysore.

D S Naraindas